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WHOLE NO. 1768.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SHORES TOUCHED BY VOLCANIC WAVES.

Waters in Honolulu Bay Go and
Come.

RECORD OF TIDE REGISTER.

Probably Caused by Volcanic Action in
Some Distant Land—Volcanic Waves
of Previous Years—Official Record
Obtained From Survey Office.

The report that there had been a
tidal, or more properly a volcanic, wave
in the harbor and all along the Coast
naturally leads one to think of the
volcanic waves of the past. These
waves are a sure sign of volcanic ac-
tion in some part of the shores of this
ocean. They most frequently come
from South America, though they have
been caused by action in other places,
as the one that swept across the Pa-
cific from Japan to San Francisco when

again, reaching an elevation of three-
tenths of a foot.

These rises and falls continued till
3 o'clock, showing fourteen noticeable
waves in fourteen hours. The Advertiser
is indebted to Mr. Walter Wall for the
chart of the volcanic wave, which is an
exact copy of the Government tide gage.
It is also indebted to him for valuable
information as to the height and time
of the waves.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS

Mr. Atkinson Has Opened His Of-
fice and the Work Begins.

Alatau T. Atkinson has been appoint-
ed to superintend the census of 1896.
Mr. Atkinson has already opened an of-
fice in the Judiciary building and is
busy arranging details and laying out
the general plan for obtaining the usual
statistical information.

It is highly probable that the date for
taking the census will be set for some
time in September, instead of January,
as heretofore. Mr. Atkinson will select
his deputies as soon as possible and pre-
pare to add to the census of 1896 such
valuable features as the appropriation
by the Legislature may allow.

Death of Captain Robertson.

News has been received of the death
in Hilo of Captain J. R. Robertson,
father of Mrs. C. W. Ashford. The de-
ceased, who was a familiar figure in

lar, but I think that those who knew
Judge McCully will find much in the
portrait to remind them of him.

Judge McCully was a Justice of this
court from February 1, 1877, to the date
of his death on April 10, 1892. Having
resided in these islands from the year
1854, Judge McCully was familiar with
the customs and history of this coun-
try, and his decisions, which will be
found in our Reports from Volume 4 to
8, both inclusive, will show his ability
as a Judge. He was a man of strict in-
tegrity, and I trust this portrait will
tend to keep his memory fresh in our
minds."

FROM MINISTER SMITH.

Arrives With Dr. Wood at Yoko-
hama May 30th.

Pleasantly Received by Hawaiian Con-
sul—Black Plague Epidemic.
Immigration Suspended.

Minister Cooper received a communi-
cation from Minister Smith yesterday
regarding the voyage to Yokohama,
which port was reached May 30.

The Minister states that Dr. Wood
and himself were pleasantly received
at Yokohama by the Hawaiian consul,
Mr. Howard. They also met Dr. W. F.
Arnold, U. S. N., who has been detailed

ary, 1899. The statement estimates
that five vessels of the navy, besides
the Petrel and Concord, which have
just been put out of commission at
Mare Island, for repairs, must go out
of commission within a year for over-
hauling, namely, the Philadelphia and
Bennington, on the Pacific Coast; the
Charleston, on the Asiatic station; and
the Newark, on the Atlantic Coast.
The San Francisco may have to be
brought home to undergo repairs dur-
ing the next fiscal year.—Ex.

A WANDERING SOLDIER.

Pays Late Visits and Creates Dis-
turbances in Two Places.

At about 10 o'clock last night Jo-
seph Camara arrived at the police sta-
tion with a man by the name of Mark
A. Born, a member of Company E of
the regulars. He explained that the
man had created a disturbance by run-
ning into his house on Emma street un-
bidden, and knocking on the shutters
and the wall, at the same time crying
out, "Is there to be a wedding here?"
No communication with the Police Sta-
tion could be obtained, so he brought
the man down himself.

Competitive Drill.

About twenty officers from the vari-
ous companies of the N. G. H. met with
Colonel McLean at military headquar-
ters last night for the purpose of dis-

REGISTRATION ACT IN LAST THROES.

What is Objectionable to the
Masses Must Go.

WIDE TIRE ACT IN SAME GRAVE.

Additional Appropriation for Expense
of Legislature—Holiday Bill Passes
the Senate—Defect in Kaplanai Park
Bill Rectified—Quick Work, Etc.

Ninety-eighth Day.

FRIDAY, June 12.

After the opening ceremonies of the
Senate, Minister Cooper introduced a
bill appropriating \$1,800 for additional
expenses of the Legislature. The bill
passed under suspension of the rules.
Senator Lyman, from the wide tire
conference committee, reported recom-

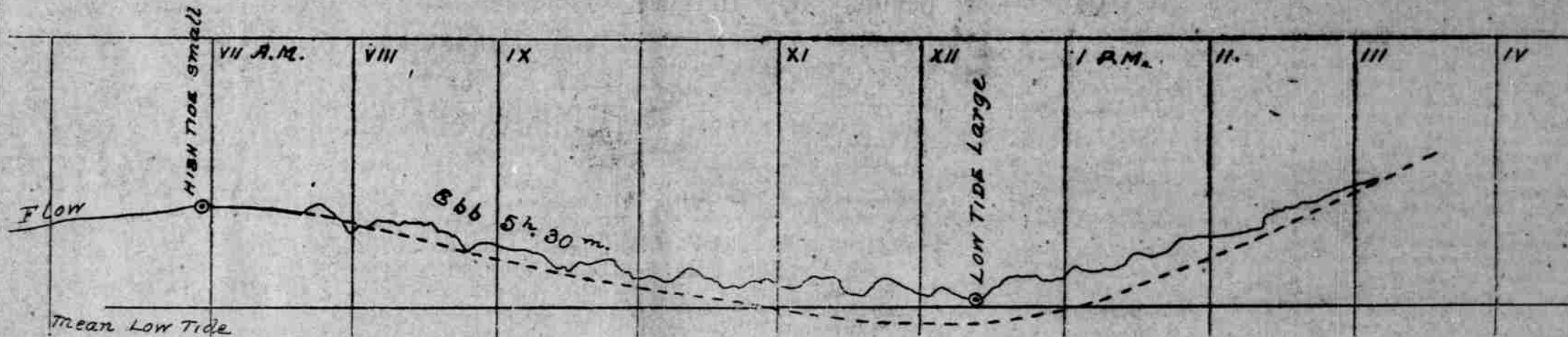


CHART SHOWING MOVEMENT OF VOLCANIC WAVES.

NOTE:—Solid line shows actual rise and fall during the tidal disturbance. Fourteen noticeable waves in seven hours.
Vertical scale—one foot to an inch.
Dotted line represents probable tide curve had no disturbance taken place.

the terrible earthquake of Simoda took
place, and again one was slightly appar-
ent here after the Krakatoa eruption.

A volcanic wave struck the shores of
Hawaii in May of 1819, shortly before
the death of Kamehameha I. It was
thought by the natives to presage some
dire calamity and they were convinced
that the prophecy was correct upon the
death of the monarch. This wave came
from South America.

In 1837, on November 7th, there was
a tremendous commotion of the sea all
round the islands. Alexander's history
says: "At Hilo the sea first reced-
ed and then suddenly rose twelve feet
above high-water mark, carrying away
houses and doing great damage. Twelve
lives were lost at Hilo," and
more would have been but for the boats
of an English whaler, then in port. This
came from Chile, and to give some
idea of the speed at which it traveled,
the earthquake in Chile occurred the
same day that the wave reached these
islands.

There was a volcanic wave on May
17, 1841, another in 1868, another in
1871, and again in 1878. The wave of
1871 was caused by the tremendous
earthquake at Arica, Peru, where vol-
canic waves kept sweeping in sixty
feet high for several hours, destroying
everything along the coast. On this
occasion a United States man-of-war
was carried bodily two miles inland,
and there left stranded.

Besides volcanic waves from lands
afar there have been our local waves,
caused by volcanic action on Hawaii.
The most notable of these was con-
nected with the great eruption which
commenced March 27th, 1888. On April
2d there was a terrific earthquake, fol-
lowed by an enormous volcanic wave
which rolled in upon the coast of Kau-
ahu to Keanohou. Over eighty people
lost their lives. At the same time the
coast of Puna sank four feet and the
stumps of the cocoanuts that were
then growing can be seen now amid the
surf.

There is very little doubt that the
wave of yesterday is a message from
afar, not from Hawaii. There would
have been earthquake shocks here and
the rise would have been greater.
The wave commenced at 7:38 a. m. on
an ebbing tide. At 7:45 the summit of
the wave, one-tenth of a foot, was
reached, and at 8 it was at its lowest.
It then began reaching its highest ele-
vation, two-tenths of a foot, at 8:05,
and what is extremely curious, holding
it till 8:33, with slight oscillations. At
8:48 it dropped and at 9 began to rise

Hilo for years past, was a genial heart-
ed man. He was engaged until within
the past few years in contracting for
Government work, building some of the
best roads and bridges on this island.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Portuguese Calls for a Tax Receipt
and Takes Money.

Loss of a Chinaman While Coming
From Ewa to Town—No
Clue Found.

Highway robbery seems to be the lat-
est that our crooks have succeeded in
introducing. A Chinaman by the name
of Sun Sin is the victim, and a Portu-
guese and native boy are the richer of
the parties.

The affair, as related by the China-
man, is to the effect that Sun Sin, a resi-
dent of Kalaupapa, Ewa, was coming to
the city about 5 a. m., Wednesday, and
had just reached Halawa when he spied
a Portuguese and a native boy. When
they drew close enough to be able to
speak, the Portuguese demanded the
Chinaman's tax receipt. The latter,
thinking he had come upon an officer,
went down into his pocket, pulled out
his purse, and opening it, was in the
act of drawing out the tax receipt.

The Portuguese spied a \$50 bill and a
\$10 gold piece in the purse and immedi-
ately grabbed them out of the China-
man's hand. After that he knocked him
down and called to the native boy to
throw dirt in the Chinaman's eyes.
This done, the two sneaked away into
the lantana bushes and have not been
found yet.

The Chinaman reported the matter
at police headquarters and every at-
tempt is being made to bring the crim-
inals to justice.

THE JUNE TERM.

Chief Justice Judd Pays Tribute
to Memory of a Judge.

When the Supreme Court opened yester-
day for the June term Chief Justice
Judd called the attention of those pres-
ent to the portrait of the late Justice
McCully, recently hung on the wall, and
said:

"Gentlemen, allow me to call your at-
tention to the portrait of the late Jus-
tice McCully, now hanging in this
room, which has lately been presented
to the Court by the widow of the late
Justice. This portrait was made by Mr.
E. S. Willard, an artist of distinction
in Massachusetts and at considerable
expense and under difficulties, the art-
ist not having had personal sittings,
but painting from photographs of the
deceased. To many of the bar who have
joined us during the past four years the
features of the late Justice are unfam-

by his Government to investigate the
black plague in China and Japan.

The deaths from the plague in Can-
ton, for the month ending May 30,
averaged 250 per day, and the disease
was epidemic in Amoy and Hong Kong.

On learning this Mr. Smith at once
cabled the authorities at both those
places to refuse passage to all steerage
passengers to Hawaii until further or-
ders.

Directly on Mr. Smith's arrival at
Yokohama he cabled the Chicago
Times-Herald of the death of Kate Field.

A private letter from Mr. Smith to a
friend here contains the following ac-
count of the voyage:

"We sailed from Honolulu Tuesday,
May 19th, at 5 p. m., on the Occidental
and Oriental Steamship Company's ship
Dorie, Harry Smith, commander.

"From Honolulu we passed to the
south of Kauai and between Kauai and
Niihau, passing Niihau at 3 a. m. next
morning. At 11 a. m. we passed Bird
Island, sailing close to it. It is higher
and larger than I had supposed, but
looked desolate, all by its lonely. Sail-
ing westward, we passed to the north
of the chain of islands running north-
west from Niihau. After leaving Bird
Island behind we saw neither land nor
sail till we sighted Japan at noon today.

The following is a memorandum of the
distances run: May 20th, 270
miles; May 21st, 347 miles; May 22d,
353 miles; May 23d, 333 miles; May 25,
324 miles; May 26, 349 miles; May 27,
362 miles; May 28, 343 miles; May 29,
343 miles; May 30, 382 miles. Total,
3,406 miles.

"Saturday, the 23d, we crossed the
180th meridian, so had to skip Sunday,
the 24th. We have had no Sunday for
two weeks, which will offset the two
Sundays we had in succession on the
voyage home from New Zealand last
year.

"With the exception of a head sea
and current on the 23d and 25th, and
light fog the past two days, we have
had fine weather and smooth sea. After
the first day the air was perceptibly
cooler, and the temperature for the
past week has been from 68 deg. to 69
deg.

"The Dorie is truly a fine ship, ad-
mirable in all her appointments, and
sets an excellent table. The captain and
officers are courteous gentlemen and
have contributed greatly to the pleas-
ure of the voyage. We have enjoyed
dancing, sports, games and music.
These were all promoted and partici-
pated in by the captain and officers.

"It has been a pleasure to travel on
such a ship. Enclosed you will find a
track chart showing the way we came,
which may be of interest.

"Dr. C. B. Wood has also enjoyed the
voyage very much, and joins in a warm
Aloha."

Ships of the New Navy.

It is understood that the Bureau of
Construction and Repair has just com-
pleted a statement showing that the
Oregon will be completed in July, and
the Kearsarge and Kentucky in Janu-

cussing the subject of competitive drill
that has long been before the military
men. The final decision in the matter
will be made at a meeting to be called
in a few days.

THAT VETOED LIQUOR BILL

Full Text of the Law Passed by the
Legislature.

'Twas Vetoed and Passed With But
One Dissenting Vote—Will
Touch Sake.

"An Act to increase the duty on
spiruous liquors, still wines and other
beverages made from materials other
than grape juice; amending Chapter
XXV of the Laws of 1892, entitled, 'An
Act to amend Chapter XXVIII of the
Session Laws of 1878, relating to du-
ties.'"

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of
the Republic of Hawaii:

"Section 1. That all spirituous li-
quors, all still wines and other bever-
ages made from materials other than
grape juice, when imported into the
Hawaiian Islands, shall, if containing
nine per cent (9 per cent) and not
more than fourteen per cent (14 per
cent) of alcohol, be subject to pay a
duty of sixty cents per gallon; if con-
taining more than fourteen and not
more than twenty-one per cent (21 per
cent) of alcohol, it shall be subject to
pay a duty of one dollar per gallon; if
containing more than twenty-one per
cent (21 per cent) of alcohol, such
liquor shall be subject to the duty by
law provided for spirits of like grade.

"Section 2. That any person import-
ing or attempting to import or smuggle
any of the spirituous liquors or wines
mentioned in the first section hereof,
without payment of the duties; or ad-
ulterating the same in order to lower or
change the standard, shall be guilty of
a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall
pay a fine of not less than one hundred
nor more than one thousand dollars,
and such spirituous liquors shall be
seized and confiscated to the use of the
Hawaiian Government.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect
the 1st day of July, 1897.

If it required an annual outlay of
\$100 to insure a family against any
serious consequences from an attack
of bowel complaint during the year
there are many who would feel it their
duty to pay it; that they could not
afford to risk their lives, and those of
their family, for such an amount. Any
one can get this insurance for 25 cents,
that being the price of a bottle of
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-
arrhoea Remedy. In almost every
neighborhood some one has died from
an attack of bowel complaint before
medicine could be procured or a physi-
cian summoned. One or two doses of
this remedy will cure any ordinary
case. It never fails. Can you afford to
take the risk for so small an amount?
For sale by all druggists and dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

mending the adoption of the House
amendments.

Senator Hocking's motion to table
the report was carried by the following
vote: Ayes—Hocking, Wright, Brown,
Wilcox, Kauhane and Waterhouse—6.
Noes—Lyman, Schmidt, McCandless,
Northrup and Rice—5.

This kills the wide tire bill for this
session.

The House holiday bill came up on
third reading. Senator Brown moved
to strike out the third Saturday in
September.

Senator Schmidt moved to strike out
the day and substitute a day to be
named by the Minister of the Interior
to celebrate the opening of Honolulu
harbor.

Senator Brown accepted the amend-
ment, but the motion was lost and the
bill passed the third reading by a vote
of 9 to 2, Senators Brown and Wright
voting in the negative.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Rycroft presented the following
report of the Conference Committee to
whom were referred amendments to
Senate bill No. 62, entitled "An Act re-
lating to wheel tires," amending the
title and making the time when the re-
quirements of the bill shall be in full
force, A. D. 1901, instead of 1903; also
making the front and hind axles of
such vehicles to be of different lengths:

"We have carefully considered the
matter. The shortening of the time
will be to sooner protect the costly
roads we are building through out the
country. The axles being of different
lengths is an important feature of the
bill, to further protect and improve all
good roads, and the amendment to the
title is necessary.

"We have therefore agreed on the
passage of the bill as amended by the
House of Representatives.

"F. S. LYMAN,
"J. A. McCANDLESS,
"R. RYCROFT."
"A. G. M. ROBERTSON."

Report adopted.

Rep. Robertson—I move that the Ju-
diciary Committee be instructed to pre-
sent a bill looking toward the repeal
of the Registration law. The Execu-
tive, I understand, is in favor of doing
away with the thumb mark. The ob-
jections raised against the law go fur-
ther than the thumb mark. The oppo-
nents of the law will not be satisfied
with the elimination of that alone. I
believe that the House did perfectly
right in passing the bill, the conditions
were such that we needed that kind of
a law. It was not for the protection of
a class of people to which we belong,
but to a class of people who are thrown
into competition with Asiatics. These
very people for whom the law was made
are now the most strenuous opponents
to its provisions. If they don't want
why we don't want it. A very large
part of the community objects to it.
To make it successful, it must needs
have the support of the intelligent peo-
ple. The objections are so numerous
and go so far, and the objectors are so

many that when the first of August comes we will find but few people have registered. The law will become a dead letter and will lose its force. I do not think we will be eating crow by any means in repealing the law. If we find that the people for whom the law was made object to it, why it is perfectly right and proper for us to repeal it.

Under suspension of rules Minister Cooper presented the following message from the President:

To the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"I herewith return House bill No. 56 being an Act entitled 'An Act providing for the recording of final judgments and decrees affecting titles to land,' received by me from the Joint Committee of the Legislature June 6, 1896, for your recommendation.

"The following are my objections to the bill:

"The word 'affecting' in the first line of Section 1 is too indefinite and general in its meaning for the use to which it is put. With this word it will sometimes be difficult to say exactly what judgments should and what should not be recorded.

"A judgment for a defendant in an ejectment suit may be said to affect the title to the land in dispute, although it does not change the status it was in before suit was brought, inasmuch as it may remove a cloud on the title, and at any rate removes whatever prejudice may have been caused to the title of the suit. A decree of heirship sometimes affects the title to land, yet it may be a question under the statute whether such a decree should or should not be recorded. So also with a decree appointing an administrator under a contested application.

"These are but illustrations representing a considerable number of cases in which although the title to land may not be the matter in issue, yet it may be directly or indirectly affected by the judgment or decree.

"No provision is made for the expense of registration. No limit of time is named within which the party interested in the registration of the judgment may be safe from being foreclosed by a subsequent purchaser who shall first procure the registry of his conveyance, the words 'subsequent purchaser' in the Act being evidently intended to apply to a purchaser from a party in possession pending litigation.

"The provision as it stands would be an encouragement to a defeated party having possession pending litigation to attempt to neutralize the judgment or decree, by arranging for a third party ignorant of the proceedings to take a conveyance and immediately record the same upon the filing of the judgment or decree, thus forestalling the registry of the judgment or decree and depriving the successful party of the benefits of the litigation."

SANFORD B. DOLE.
Executive Chamber, June 12, 1896.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Minister Cooper, under suspension of the rules, introduced an amendment to the Act providing for a permanent settlement for Kapiolani Park, the reason being that a mistake had been made in the English translation, and that no authority had been given the Government to transfer any property to Mr. Irwin.

Under suspension of the rules the bill passed first and second reading.

Minister Cooper then gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal Act 13 of the Session Laws of 1896. This is the celebrated Registration law, about which so much has been said and written.

Under suspension of the rules, the bill was read and passed first reading, and on motion of Rep. Rycroft the bill passed quickly second reading. Recess of twenty minutes was taken and at the expiration of that time Rep. Richards, under suspension of the rules, reported from the Printing Committee that the bills just introduced relating to custody of records, Kapiolani Park and repeal of the Registration Act had been typewritten.

The Act amending the Act providing for a permanent settlement for Kapiolani Park was then taken up and passed third reading.

The bill to repeal the Registration Act was, on motion of Rep. Robertson, taken up for third reading and passed unanimously, and the House adjourned.

Ninety-ninth Day.

SATURDAY, June 13.

After the usual opening exercises in the Senate, Minister King reported that the President had signed the following bills: Exempting California wine from duty, the bill setting apart certain lands in Hilo for public purposes, the license bill and the income tax.

Under unfinished business the conference report on the Wide Tire Act was again brought up.

Senator Brown opposed lumbering up the statutes with such an Act and he moved that the Senate should not concur in the conference report.

Minister Cooper came to the rescue of the bill by stating that it was one that met with the favor of the Executive. In fact the President had drawn the bill.

Senator Hocking continued his opposition along the same lines and gave some practical hints from personal experience.

Senator Baldwin opposed the bill on the grounds that it could not be enforced without great hardship in the country districts and on some of the plantations.

Senator McCandless argued long and earnestly in favor of the bill, but the motion to non-concur in the conference report was carried by a vote of 7 to 4. The motion to adhere to the bill as passed by the Senate was also carried by the same vote.

The Registration Repeal Act passed the first reading and came up on second reading under suspension of the rules.

Senator Lyman wanted to know why the Repeal Act had been brought in, to which Minister Cooper replied that the measure was the result of a unanimous vote in the Senate caucus.

now that it had become a law he believed in sticking to it. The only point on which any very great objection had been raised—the thumb mark—could easily be stricken out by the Minister of the Interior. The Minister could replace the thumb mark by signature in cases where people could write their names. Senator Brown did not believe in passing and repealing an Act in the same session.

Minister Cooper, replying to Senator Brown, said that to substitute a signature, as had been proposed, would be discrimination against the Asiatics. Furthermore, the bill was not a popular one—corporations and workmen were opposed to it. In the Cabinet the Attorney General was the only one in favor of the measure. Minister King had been in doubt about it, but was now willing to go on record as opposed.

Senator Baldwin stated that he had voted for the bill because the mechanics appeared to want it.

Without further discussion the Repeal Act passed the second reading. Senator Wright voted "No," and Senators Brown and Lyman declined to vote.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards reported from the Finance Committee, to whom had been referred the resolution allowing the clerk sixty-five days extra, during which to typewrite, prepare and bind the minutes of the present session. The committee found that the work could be done at a much less cost by some one else. Report laid on the table to be brought up with the resolution.

Third reading of the naturalization bill. Unanimously passed.

Upon motion of Rep. Robertson the vetoed bill was taken up for discussion.

Rep. Robertson explained that he had introduced the bill, but that it was framed at a time not entirely conducive to greatest care. The point raised by the President in regard to the indefiniteness of the phraseology of the bill was well taken. Rep. Robertson moved that the bill be laid on the table. Carried.

Senate bill No. 68, relating to extra appropriations for expenses of the Legislature of 1896, taken up in third reading and passed.

A WOMAN'S AWFUL SUFFERING.

In Her Delirium She Rises at Midnight and Leaves Her Home.

Relief Came at Last and It Really Sounds Like a Miracle.

From the Herald, Saginaw, Mich.

A Herald man stepped off the train a few days ago to verify the truth of a remarkable tale that he had heard. Calling at the pleasant home of Mrs. Eva Breitsman, he was confronted by a tall, handsome woman, whose clear complexion and ruddy cheeks gave no evidence of suffering, but proclaimed her a type of healthy, happy womanhood.

To our representative she told the following interesting story:

"About three years ago I was taken in the night with a terrible pain in the pit of my stomach, which drove me into convulsions. My husband at once called in a physician, who gave me ether twice that night to deaden this pain that seemed unbearable. In the morning I was still very ill and laid in bed for a week. From that time on the pains continued, and gave me no rest from their pangs. I became badly swollen over the stomach, my flesh forming a large, flabby roll there. Terrible pains also racked my head and I cannot tell my sufferings.

"About this time a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, stating that they had cured her of a serious complication of troubles. My husband procured me a box, and after taking the first box a blessed relief came to me, and I began to recover my former health, strength and activity. During my illness the pain was so intense that I was often delirious, and once in my delirium I rose in the night and walked two miles to the village of Elba. There I was cared for at the home of my sister.

"After taking six boxes of Pink Pills I was entirely cured and restored to the perfect health that I now enjoy. I cannot say too much for Pink Pills. They are a grand medicine and a boon to all who suffer from nervous troubles. Since taking them, as stated above, I have been perfectly well, and I have no fear of a recurrence of the troubles as long as I have a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at hand."

As she concluded her story, her husband said: "I earnestly add my testimony to all that my wife has said in favor of 'Pink Pills for Pale People.' We cannot say too much in their favor, for we know what they have done for us."

As our reporter came away he ceased to wonder at the enormous sales of Pink Pills all over the land. From every quarter came glowing reports of relief and cure following their use. An analysis proves that they contain in a concentrated form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to impoverished blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart and all forms of trouble peculiar to the female sex, such as suppressions, irregularities and weaknesses of any nature. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. The use of Pink Pills is not followed by any ill effects, and they can be given to children with perfect safety.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

Your Stock \$35

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

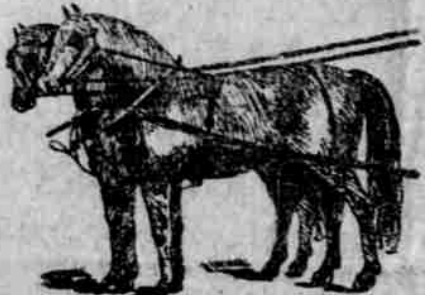
BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nobann and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts. Honolulu.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RENOWNED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world and its long-standing value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the best and most reliable COUGH REMEDY.

It is sold throughout the whole civilized world and its great worth.

See the words "Thos. Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates, Potash and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quantities to suit. Correspondence and order solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD, BUREAU,

WASHSTAND, TABLE,

TWO CHAIRS, ROCKER,

—7 PIECES IN ALL.

POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.

These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction.

etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder

AND REPAIRER.

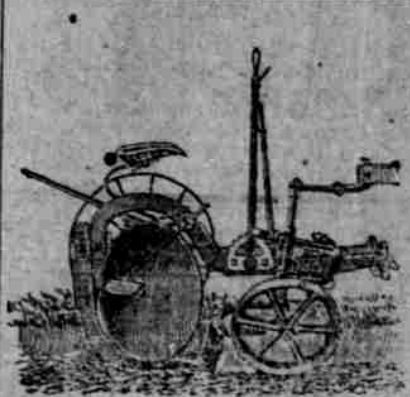
All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321.

128 AND 130 FORT ST.

BOOKBINDING

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.



PACIFIC HARDWARE Co.

Limited.

Agents for DEERE & Co.

The largest Plow manufacturers in the world.

The "Secretary" Disc Plow

The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured especially for this country.

THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

What Is It?

IS IT



HENRY CLAY, ROCK & CO., LA AFRICANA, VERA CRUZ, OWL, or MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

Hollister & Co.

— IMPORTERS OF —

Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.



THE "TROPIC" is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it again. We will show you also our new right along. The

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE

We have a SPLENDID stock of Has found its way to many of the Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are addressed in the highest terms by over-

ing to it by nearly every new arrival.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

Slack & Brownlow's

WORLD-FAMED

IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD FILTERS

Powerful,
Rapid,
and
Effective.

Strongly
Recommended
for Very
Impure Water.

All these Filters can be CLEANED by the user. ALL IMPURITIES ARE REMOVED, and the most FOUL WATER is rendered pure and palatable.

FOR SALE BY

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

MAUI MINSTRELS SCORE BIG SUCCESS.

Two Performances Given to
Crowded Houses.

HONOLULU BOYS GET A BENEFIT.

Wedding Reception to Mr. and Mrs.
Aiken—Picnic June 11—Speeches
Made—Gamblers Bailed—Maunaloa
Anniversary—Other News, Etc.

MAUI, JUNE 13.—During Friday evening, the 12th, a reception occurred at the residence of Dr. P. J. Aiken of Paia, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Worth Osburn Aiken (nee Helen M. Chamberlain) who have recently returned from an extended wedding tour. The marriage took place at La Crosse, Wis., during the morning of April 5th, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. P. Chamberlain, the father of the bride. Despite the showers of last evening a large gathering of people from Makawao filled the parlors, which were daintily adorned with bouquets of beautiful roses. After the usual formalities a most pleasing musical program arranged by Miss Mollie Beckwith was much enjoyed.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gilhus, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Artell, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Mrs. W. H. Graham, Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Beckwith, Dr. E. G. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Mrs. R. F. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, Miss L. H. Aiken, Misses Hattie and Kate Watson, Misses Millie Beckwith, Eva Smith, Nellie Smith, Ethel Smith, Jessie Nell, Belle Dickey, Nellie Crook, Lottie Baldwin, Dr. R. I. Moore, Messrs. W. Nicol, H. A. Baldwin, F. S. Armstrong, A. J. Rodriguez, James Waldvogel, J. Fleming, R. Hogg, D. Rough, Rev. J. Ogawa, C. C. Ludington, W. Engle, S. Crook, F. W. Hardy.

The minstrel show of last Saturday night in Spreckelsville Hall was such a success that it was decided to repeat the entertainment. The second exhibition of darker minstrelsy took place in the Walluku school building during the night of the 11th inst., and was given as a benefit to Messrs. Vierra, Overshiner and Jackson of Honolulu. Messrs. C. A. Doyle, R. I. Moore and H. Howell kindly assisted the boys and made the evening a memorable one for fun and frolic. Doyle held down the interlocutor's chair and Vierra, "Dave" Myers, Overshiner and "Tim" Lyons were endmen. Encores were given Howell when he sang "The Pride of the Ball," to Doyle for his solo, "Ben Bolt," and to Moore for the ventriloquist act with his dummies, "Nancy Maloney" and "Terrence O'Reilly." Vierra, Overshiner and Jackson made hits as Mongolians in the Chinese washhouse scene.

The Iao Valley picnic of the 11th inst. was largely attended. Antone Rosa and W. H. Halstead made speeches commemorating Kamehameha. The luau and outing were enjoyed by about 200 people.

During the same day J. L. W. Zumwalt won the gold medal given by the Walluku Citizens' Guard as prize for the best score at the 200-yard target. His score was 290. There was also a silver medal for those who never shot better than thirty.

On Sunday night of the 7th Deputy Sheriff Baldwin and King made a successful raid on some Spreckelsville Chinese whose "ways were dark and tricks vain."

On the 17th inst. Maunaloa Seminary will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Japanese acrobats are performing in Paia.

The Haiku School has been closed several days this week owing to measles and whooping cough.

The steamer Kahului, Tyson master, departed for the Coast on the 10th inst. with a cargo of Paia and Haiku sugar.

Weather—Heavy trade winds along the east coast; frequent showers.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It costs but 25 cents and is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy never fails, even in the most severe cases, and is in fact the only preparation that can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, a minor, with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALULA LUCY HAYSLEIGH, and FREDERICK H. HAYSLEIGH, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSLEIGH, LUCY T. HAYSLEIGH, FREDERICK H. HAYSLEIGH, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSLEIGH, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSLEIGH, minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliioli Hall) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 125 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani Street 261 feet; from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.5 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 392.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keaweamani to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, August 1, L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3596, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folio 164-169.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-452.

(2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kalele-nalani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kila Nahaolelua to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Paiawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7038, and in deed from L. Halealea, Liber 16, folio 294 and 295.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1897, of record in Liber 25, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunaloa, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 5045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1876, of record in Liber 45, folio 539.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3629, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Keleluhe and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealahapu to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealahapu to W. M. Gibson, dated August 22, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 325.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Pashao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 527-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated April 24, 1894, recorded in Liber 70, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 8417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1895, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10138, containing 773-100 acres, conveyed by Kalo to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1895, of record in Liber 19, page 467.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1897, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Keaweamani and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 338.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 808, to Kaina conveyed by K. Kaina, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1888, recorded in Liber 93, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 9078 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 8291 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Aupuni, Pawili and Kamao, containing 8369 acres, expiring June 23, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 230 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaula, containing 7800 acres, expiring February 1, 1907, annual rental \$50, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson deposited on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

(4) OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kila Nahaolelua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folio 35-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to said W. M. Gibson, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties. The land of Kaula on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver, Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT— COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Still They Come = Still They Go.

What Come?

What Go?

What Now?

What Next?

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Successful Above All Others. Fort Street.

Island Visitors TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

DRY GOODS

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

CASTLE & COOKE (Limited)

LIFE AND FIRE Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

6,000,000

101,650,000

107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

8,850,000

35,000,000

43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

2—Paid-up Capital, 687,500 0 0

3—Fire Funds, 2,410,998 7 3

4—Life and Annuity Funds, 8,573,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,959,821 16 9

£2,506,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS.

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores

Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1896.

The Board of Education made an excellent selection when it recommended Alatan T. Atkinson for Superintendent of the Census. Mr. Atkinson's long service as Inspector General of Schools has given him an intimate knowledge of the people from whom he will select his deputies, and furthermore, an insight into the industrial conditions of the country, all of which will undoubtedly result in plans for the census being laid on broad and thoroughgoing lines.

Ardent supporters of the Wide Tire bill may now possibly see the wisdom of referring the measure back to the Commission for further investigation. In the consideration of such a bill it should be remembered that information from every hamlet in the Hawaiian Islands is quite as important as a knowledge of what is done in the States and France. The final action of the Senate puts the wide tire movement back about two years, whereas if the advocates of the bill had been a little less enthusiastic they would have accomplished far better results and obtained a law that would be adapted at once to the requirements of good roads and the peculiar conditions of various districts.

REGISTRATION REPEAL.

The ball of legislative stultification was set in motion Friday when the House of Representatives succeeded in passing the Registration Repeal Act three readings in as many hours. The legislative backbone has been proven beyond all possibility of a doubt to be constructed of the most pliable material on earth, and the double somersault performed by the members of the House is second to none that has ever been taken in the country. From the manner in which the Repeal Act was railroaded through the House there seems to be no doubt that the Senate is ready and waiting to follow head over heels in the same performance, and as the bill was introduced by a member of the Executive, it appears as though the President was prepared to put his name to a measure which repudiates a law passed by his sanction. There was very little discussion in the House upon the whys and wherefores of the sudden acrobatic feat that is now on the boards. The members simply stepped up, did their little turn, and are now possibly looking toward their audience of constituents for a round of applause. The only satisfaction the public gets out of the affair is expressed in the words of a citizen who said: "What under the heavens wouldn't they do if the session were extended ten more days?" If both branches of the Legislature should go through the bills at the rate of three readings in three hours, it would require only an extension of about five days more to repeal every bill that has been passed during the session. If the session should be extended another ten days we are not prepared to state what would be the result.

Some one said in the House that the very men who wanted the bill passed are now the ones objecting to it. Very well, what if they are? Is that any reason why the Legislature should practically admit that it is ruled by the whimpering howl of every Tom, Dick and Harry who don't know when they are well treated? Is the Legislature prepared to admit that it bends to every opposing wind that blows? Is it prepared to go on record as being so weak that it will not stand by a law that is sound in principle because that law does not find overwhelming favor? Is the first Legislature of the Republic prepared to admit that the Government cannot enforce a law that has been favorably discussed, passed and had only about four weeks fair trial?

By passing the Registration Repeal Act the Legislature is tacitly admitting all this and more. It is showing palpable weakness. If the members who voted for the Registration Act followed their convictions, and then followed their convictions in voting, within eight weeks, for the repeal, they have inaugurated a type of personal conviction that has never been explained in any dictionary yet published. The fact is, they have allowed themselves to be influenced by calamity howlers, and the men who wanted the law, got it, and then raised a rumpus about it will be as ready a year from now to condemn the repeal as they are to object to the bill. Artemus Ward hit the nail on the head when he said, "Let the howlers howl, and let calamity calm, but let the good work go on."

We have no more sympathy for the laboring men who wanted the protection of the law and are now clamoring against it than the members of the Legislature have. That because a number of private citizens have shown that they are rattle brained it is no reason why

the law makers should follow suit and become law un-makers. About two years hence these same private citizens will want to know why the Legislature did not give them protection. The members of the Legislature will retort that the law was passed and the objections of the private citizen caused the repeal. Then the two opposing sides will argue and make faces at each other—and the Asiatic will continue to get in his quiet work and eat the nut while the law makers and laboring men are wrangling about the shell.

The Registration Act became a law on April 21, just seven weeks and four days from date. The law has been in force just about six weeks, and on the verdict of those six weeks the Legislature wants to undo all that it has done. What sheer nonsense. The law hasn't been given a fair trial. There has been no attempt to remove the objectionable features. If the Senate shoots the Repeal bill through the three readings as the House has done, we are free to admit that the wisdom of the legislative minds is past finding out. Amend the law, if necessary, so that the Minister of the Interior may wipe out the whole thing if after various experiments it still proves a failure, but don't rush red handed into complete and absolute stultification.

A FAUCAL FINALE.

The members of the Legislature who have undergone such a wonderful change in their opinions on the Registration law will go on record as the most wonderful legislative contortionists that ever struck the law-making stage of Hawaii. The members who voted against the Registration law are of course amused and pleased to witness the predicament their brethren have placed themselves in, and those who once had convictions but have in the course of six weeks lost them are endeavoring to lay back on that rosy bed, "the opinion of the masses," in hopes that they will there find rest from their woes and peaceful forgetfulness of all that has gone before.

Possibly this quiet rest will be found, but we doubt it. Already "the masses" are beginning to point to the lack of legislative backbone and to wonder how many more session laws of 1896 would be repealed if the Legislature remained in session another ten days. It has been said that the passage of the Repeal Act will show the people that the Legislature is a careful body and when it passes a law that is obnoxious, knows enough to repeal it. The Repeal Act will do nothing of the kind. It will inspire nothing but lack of confidence in the ability of legislators to legislate according to their convictions. It is a direct proof to the unthinking "masses" that they can sway the legislative mind just as they please by simply making a noise. No member of the Legislature can deny it. In the only question where a point has been brought to an issue the Legislature has been routed horse, foot and dragon. They have tumbled over each other apparently in their desire to let a discontented few know that they will cave in on demand if the calamity howlers talk loud enough.

The Repeal Act will probably pass the third reading in the Senate on this the last day of the session. What a farcical, horse-play bit of drama is the finale of the session. If Anthony Hope were in the country he would find in it material for a book second only to his tale of a South American country. In what a blaze of glory the legislators go home to their constituents.

The story will be a short one. They passed the Registration law and put in an obnoxious thumb-mark and one or two other things that were not needed. After the law went into effect some one raised a rumpus about the objectionable features—that could easily be eliminated. Using this as a handle, those in the Legislature who opposed the law in the first place began to work upon the legislative conviction, and as a result Senate and House caucuses were held. After this the Repeal Act was introduced, and with one or two exceptions each member sat in his seat and voted to wipe out of existence a bill he had assisted in creating only seven weeks previous. Little or no explanation was given for this sudden reversal of opinion, except that the bill seemed to be unpopular. Nearly every member "answered aye to the master role," threw his previous convictions to the winds and flopped into line.

This may be statesmanship, it may be a display of unusual nerve and courage, but it takes the mind of a man who turned in his shoes and walked backwards to demonstrate the problem in question along these lines. As this is the last day of the session, we would suggest that the Senate adjourn sine die before the Repeal Act passes the third reading and thereby remove the impending blot from the legislative escutcheon.

LEGISLATIVE MIND OF 1896.

The legislative mind of 1896 will go on record as a most peculiar combination. After passing a measure that en-

bodied simon-pure stultification it turns around and upon a measure of no less importance stands by its colors with wonderful tenacity and unanimity and overrides the President's veto. We have admitted that the Legislative minds were past finding out, and we are positive of it now, and while the action on the Registration law showed rank weakness, we are not prepared to put the vote upon the liquor bill in the same category.

From the wording of the last paragraphs of the President's message, it was simply a question whether the representatives of the people should legislate for the benefit of the native population or the foreign residents, and we have yet to learn a convincing reason why the Legislature should withdraw from the position taken when the bill first passed. If this liquor bill discriminates against Japanese liquors, then Minister Damon's wine bill discriminates against European wines, since under his bill the wines of a higher degree of alcoholic test were exempt simply to allow the California wines to come within the category of exemption from duty. It was in this high rate of exemption that the wine bill lost all the temperance features that it ever possessed.

Again, should Japan be disposed to object to the new liquor law, if this country has reached the point where it cannot legislate for its own benefit but must be ruled by the say-so of foreign powers, if Hawaii must bow the knee lower to Japan than to the United States, then the sooner the question is brought to an issue and decided once for all, the better. We do not anticipate, however, that the Japanese Government will look upon the subject in question as seriously as was intimated in the halls of the Legislature on Monday. Should differences arise it will only bring the people of this country to realize that the day is not far distant when a thorough revision of our liquor laws and tariffs will not permit a policy of continually deferring the question to a more convenient season. The issue must be faced before the Republic is many years older.

Mr. P. S. Kinsale
Washington, D.C.

Blood Poisoning

13 Running Sores Gave Way to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—Thirteen years ago I was in Cour De Alene, now called Port Sherman, Idaho. While there I went in swimming one day and caught cold, chilling the blood in my leg, causing a fever on my limb. The sore continued about three months, continually rotting my leg until it got up to my knee, when I had the leg amputated. My leg was so rotten that after the limb was amputated the foot dropped off. From this state I got blood poisoning and had

thirteen running sores on my body. These sores continued from three to four years, my blood being in a terrible condition. After this I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles and found it did me good, so I kept on until I had used ten bottles or more. My blood was completely cleansed. The sores stopped running and have not troubled me any now for six years. My appetite and digestion are good and I am perfectly well. I owe my cure to Hood's Sarsaparilla.' P. S. Kinsale, Washington, D.C.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and pay heavily for them. Sold by all druggists 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing between Bruce Waring and Chas. S. Desky, under the firm name of Bruce Waring & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and Chas. S. Desky assumes all the liabilities of the said firm and collects all outstanding debts belonging to the said Company.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1896.
BRUCE WARING & CO.
CHAS. S. DESKY.
1767-3ta

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Boston Line of Packets

The fine bark Edward May, C. A. Johnson master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about May 1st, 1896.

For particulars, call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby street, Boston, U.S.A.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Agents, Honolulu.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto will be open for application on or after July 17th next under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases.

Schedule.

Ten lots in Haleohlu, North Kona, Hawaii, containing about eight acres each.

These lots are near the upper Government road, and distant about 7½ miles from the Kailua landing.

All applications for the said lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of the sub-agent, in Kailua, North Kona, where plans of the land may be seen and further particulars obtained. Information may also be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

The office of the sub-agent at Kailua will be open to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 7, 1896.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1767-td

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Monday, July 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Postoffice, (J. Kaelemakule's store), Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots of Government land in Waiala, N. Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 2 of Public Land, Map of Waiala, containing total area of 43 8-10 acres. The Government reserves the right to a strip fifteen feet wide from the Kailua road to Lot No. 3, if the same is required as right of way to last-named lot, the area of such strip being 1 8-10 acres.

Upset price of Lot 2, \$500.
Lot No. 3 of Public Land Map, Waiala, extending from Lot 2 to upper Government Road.

Area, 40 acres.
Upset price, \$750.
The above are good agricultural lands, from a mile to a mile and a half, from the Kailua landing.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The terms of the sale are cash, or, at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth of the purchase price cash, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, provided, that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Each purchaser shall begin substantial cultivation and improvement of his lot during the first year, and shall continue such cultivation through the succeeding two years, and shall have in cultivation at end of third year, twenty-five per cent. of his lot.

At the end of the third year, or sooner, if twenty-five per cent. of the land has been put under bona fide cultivation, the purchase price fully paid, and all conditions fulfilled, purchaser shall receive patent conferring Fee Simple Title.

Failure to perform the above conditions shall work forfeiture of interest in land.

In case of forfeiture, land to be sold at auction by the Government, and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amounts of his payments.

An agreement shall be signed by each purchaser, with the Government, covering these conditions, and any assignment of such agreement without the prior written consent of the commissioners of Public Lands, shall work a forfeiture thereof.

Each purchaser shall pay the first installment of the purchase price immediately after the sale.

Plan showing survey may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary building, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, where further particulars can be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays in Halawa, Island of Molokai, on a piece of land owned by J. P. Brown, known as

Keopuka, and adjoining the Ranch Houses of the said J. P. Brown, below the Kukui Grove of Lanikaula.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed J. Kahanell, Poundmaster for the above Government Pound.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, June 8, 1896. 1766-3t

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE
MAUI RACING ASSOCIATION.

AT
Spreckels' Park, Kahului,
ON

July 4th, 1896

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Races to Commence at 10 O'Clock A. M. Sharp.

1. PONY RACE—1 mile dash. Free for all. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Purse \$50.
2. TROTTING RACE—Mile heats. Best 2 in 3. For Horses without a record of 2:10 or better. Purse \$75.
3. RUNNING RACE—Half mile and repeat. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$75.
4. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$150.
5. TROTTING AND PACING TO HARNESS—One-mile heats, best 3 in 5. For Horses without a record of 2:30. Purse \$150.
6. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$125.
7. NOVELTY RACE—Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses, \$25 for each quarter. Purse \$100.
8. MULE RACE—Running, one mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$50.
9. MAIDEN PONY RACE—Half-mile dash. Free for all. Winners of Race 1. To carry twelve pounds overweight. Purse \$40.
10. (HANDICAP) RUNNING RACE—Three-quarters mile dash. For Hawaiian bred Horses owned by Maunaloa. Purse, \$75.

All entries are to be made with the Secretary before 12 o'clock, THURSDAY, June 25th, 1896. Entrance fees to be 10 per cent. of the purse unless otherwise specified.

All races to be run or trotted under the rules of the Maui Racing Association.

All Horses are expected to start unless withdrawn by 10 o'clock a. m. on July 3d, 1896.

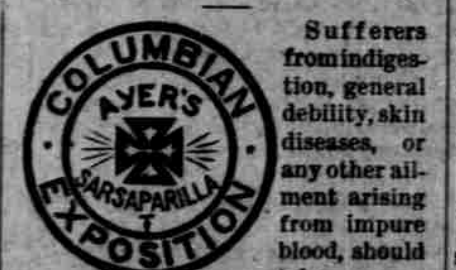
General Admission 50 Cents
Grand Stand (extra) 50 Cents and \$1
Quarter Stretch Badges \$3
Per order of Committee.
A. N. KEPOKAI,
Secretary Maui Racing Association.
1768-4t

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Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.



AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

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Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.
Original and Only Genuine.
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Brown. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

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HEADS

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This college instructs in Shortland, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. See for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

LEGISLATURE OF 1896 PASSES INTO HISTORY.

Curtain Rung Down After Hot Argument.

OVERRIDES PRESIDENT'S VETO.

So called Sake Bill Draws Forth Legislative Fire—Only One Vote in Favor of Veto—Registration Repeal Act Signed—Adjournment Since Dis.

One Hundredth Day.

MONDAY, June 15.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock yesterday, the one hundredth and last day of the first session of the Legislature under the Republic. In the invocation Chaplain Peck asked the blessing of the Almighty upon the lawmakers for the good bills passed, and supreme aid to the Government in enforcing them; mistakes of the members in passing bills that were not good should be forgiven.

The Senator learned from the President that the body could sit until midnight if necessary. If they had no further business on hand at noon, they might adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Under the regular order of the day, the Registration Repeal Act came up for third reading. Before the roll was called Senator Lyman said:

"Before casting my vote in this Repeal Act I wish to say that I can see no good reason for the repeal of the law. It has been enacted during the present session, and if there was any real reason why it should be repealed it should be placed on record, so the members could act in a straightforward manner."

Senator Wright—When the bill was passed it was at the almost unanimous wish of the House, and the supporters of the Government. To repeal now, without giving the bill a longer trial than six weeks, was disgraceful. We do not know whether it is a success or a failure, and I can see no good reason for repealing until we have found out.

Minister Cooper said he would like to correct the impression the honorable member had. The Executive had no desire to force anything upon the Senate. The law was unpopular beyond the thumb mark; eliminate that and there was nothing to make the law of value. It was passed to assist certain classes of citizens, and yet those people are now the most aggressive in opposing its enforcement. There were mistakes in the law, for no provision had been made to excuse anyone from registering—not even the diplomats or the consuls. No provisions had been made for the masters or crews of vessels, so that not one could put their feet on the islands without registering.

Senator Brown—I would like to explain my position before voting on the measure. I was one of a committee from the last Legislature, appointed to draft the bill now to be repealed. I voted for the passage of the bill against my own convictions, and had I consulted my own feelings in the matter I would have voted against it. But I did not, for the reason that I was nominated at a convention where the strongest plank in the platform was the enactment of this law. The people have wanted such a bill since 1888, and it was given them. So far as I have heard, the greatest objection is to the thumb mark, which can be eliminated. I vote no to the bill to repeal, because I think the law should remain on the statute books.

Senator Northrup asked to be excused from voting. He said he had very good reasons but could not express them as he wished.

Senator Brown read from the constitution a section covering this matter, and it was decided that he could not be excused.

Senator Northrup then voted to repeal and the bill passed on a vote of 8 to 3. Senators Brown, Wright and Lyman voted against it.

Veto Sustained.

Minister Cooper wanted to know what had become of the President's veto of the bill relating to land titles. Information was furnished.

Senator Brown said in his opinion the action of the House in tabling the bill was unconstitutional.

Senator Baldwin said there was something about the bill he could not understand; it was on the table in the House and yet was in the possession of the Senate.

Senator Brown then put the motion: "Shall this bill be approved over the President's veto?"

The vote resulted unanimously in sustaining the veto.

At this point Senator Baldwin referred to the resolution offered by Senator McCandless regarding the services of Secretary Clay, and said it brought to his mind the duty the Senate owed to President Wilkes for his prompt and efficient performance of his duties as President to the neglect of his personal interests. He had left his business every day to serve, and he would offer a resolution conveying the thanks of the body to President Wilkes. Carried and recess taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate assembled promptly at 2 o'clock. President Wilkes presented the following communication from the Executive Council on the report of the Auditing Commission:

"Hon William C. Wilder, President of the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii:

"Sir—The Executive Council, to whom the Senate referred the report of the Committee on the Auditing Department, beg leave to report as follows:

"The report contains valuable suggestions in regard to the matter of

auditing public acts, but as a whole proposes a system of so radical a change that we are not at the present time prepared to recommend its adoption. On the other hand, we have not had sufficient time and opportunity to fully analyze the subject and to recommend some modification of it. Nor do we wish to present a hostile report.

"We therefore suggest that we be allowed to present a report upon the merits of the auditing system proposed by the committee at the next session of the Legislature."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

On motion of Senator Brown the report was adopted.

Minister Cooper announced that a Presidential veto of the sake bill was on its way to the House.

There being no other business to be taken up, the Senate took a half hour recess to watch the effect of the veto upon the House.

At 3:30 President Wilkes again called the Senate to order.

Minister Cooper presented President Dole's veto of the liquor bill, which was read by the Secretary. While waiting for the original copy of the bill from the House, Minister Cooper gave notice that the President had signed the bill appropriating additional money for Legislative expenses, the Registration Repeal Act, the naturalization bill and the bill amending the Land Act.

A communication was received from the House stating that the liquor bill increasing the duty on still wines other than those made from the grape had been passed over the President's veto.

Under ruling from the chair, previous action upon the bill was not reconsidered, but the Secretary read the bill, and a motion to pass the bill over the President's veto was entertained.

Minister Cooper rose to the occasion. He remarked that nearly all the Senators had heard the discussion in the House, so it was unnecessary to go over the whole ground again. He saw no reason why the bill should be passed over the President's veto, when the President was ready to submit a bill which he believed was more satisfactory. While in the House Minister Cooper had noticed documents being distributed among the members, which were identical with documents that had been supplied by the California wine dealers. The Senate was allowing itself to be influenced by the advocates of only one side of the question. The petition of the dealers in sake had not been presented at all.

Senator Baldwin said he understood that it had been the intention to regulate the duty on liquors according to the alcoholic strength. This regular graduation had never materialized. There had always been discriminating laws against liquors of a higher alcoholic test. The tariff had not only been less on low grade liquors, but there had never been any graduation. The rule of graduation had never been carried out, though it had been talked of a great deal. Moreover, the Executive had introduced a bill for the repeal of certain duties. Why, then, should the Executive object to this so-called discrimination proposed by the Legislature. The Executive had discriminated, why should not the Legislature have the right to do as it chooses. Already too much had been said of this being a sake bill. The work sake did not appear in it. The bill includes all liquors not made from grapes. Senator Baldwin considered the bill a proper one, and stated that he should vote for the passage over the President's veto.

Senator McCandless was the next speaker. "The President very well said some time ago that we have a right to do something for the benefit of the health of this country." Senator McCandless believed that from the standpoint of public health sake might well be prohibited. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had remarked about the figures from California. So the Senator read extracts from the following document, which was the one to which Minister Cooper referred:

"The duties levied on alcoholic beverages under present tariff are:

"Sake, which runs 12 to 15 per cent alcohol, pays 15 cents per gallon, or say 1 cent per degree. Lager beer, which runs 3 to 5 per cent alcohol, pays 15 cents per gallon, or say 3 to 5 cents per degree. Ale, which runs 6 to 7 1/2 per cent alcohol, pays 15 cents per gallon, or say 2 to 2 1/2 cents per degree. Stout, which runs say 6 per cent alcohol, pays 15 cents per gallon, or say 2 1/2 cents per degree. Wines of over 20 per cent alcoholic strength, which are almost entirely imported from Europe, pay \$2 per gallon, or say 7 to 9 1/2 cents per degree. Product of cereals from all countries, including the United States, excepting only Japanese sake, pay for from 30 to 50 per cent alcoholic strength \$3.50 per gallon, or say 7 to 12 cents per degree."

"At present sake, which is entirely an alcoholic product of grain, pays 1 cent, whereas the alcoholic products of grain from any other country except Japan have to pay a duty ranging from 7 to 12 cents. Under the proposed amendment would pay on from 12 to 14 per cent, 60 cents per gallon, or 4 to 5 cents, and if over 14 and not more than 21 per cent, \$1, or 5 to 7 cents. On all sake exported from Japan the Japanese Government allows a drawback to the exporter, which gives a great advantage to the shipper of this article, as compared with the United States man. A rebate of \$4 per koku is allowed by Government, and as a koku is 40 gallons, the rate per gallon figures out 10 sen, or say 5 cents gold per gallon, at the rate of exchange of 50, or equal to 16 per cent rebate on original cost."

Senator McCandless held that if these figures were wrong the Legislature would undoubtedly have heard from it. The members had reason to feel indebted to the California wine dealers for these figures. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, while making his argu-

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ment in the House, had said that much of the sake brought to the country was fortified with alcohol. This was another proof that sake should pay duty according to the alcoholic test. Minister Cooper had also said that sake was made from a clean, healthy grain. The same could be said of whisky when it came to a question of grains. The Japanese Government is giving a rebate on every gallon of sake exported. Senator McCandless believed that this country should put on an import duty to the extent of that rebate. He was satisfied that the sake brought to this country is a spirit, and he should vote to pass the bill over the President's veto.

There being no further discussion, President Wilkes stated that the question before the House was whether the bill should pass over the veto of the President. The Secretary called the roll and the bill was passed over the veto without one dissenting vote.

Senator Brown then moved that a committee of one be appointed to wait upon the President and announce that the Senate was ready to adjourn if there was no other business to present.

President Wilkes appointed Senator Brown a committee of one from the Senate to wait on the President.

The Committee on Accounts reported that the accounts of the Secretary had been found correct. The report was adopted.

Senator Brown announced that the President had no more business to bring before the Legislature.

A five minutes' recess was then taken in order to allow the House to give notice of its action on the liquor bill.

When this communication was placed on the President's table the Senate was again called to order. The communication was read, thus ending the last act in the liquor bill drama.

The Senators then rose in their places and at thirty-one minutes past four President Wilkes declared the Senate of 1896 adjourned sine die.

There was a general hand-shaking all around, and in twenty minutes after adjournment the Senators had cleared their desks and gone home.

House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the President:

"To the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"I hereby refer to you the accompanying report from the chairman of the commission on the fresh meat trade of Honolulu."

"SANFORD B. DOLE, Executive Chamber."

"Mr. S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii:

"Dear Sir—I am sorry to report our inability to bring in a report on fresh meat trade that would be available for legislation at the present session of the Legislature. The cause for this rests altogether with the chairman of the Commission, and the only plea for neglect of the matter is on account of his time being taken up with private matters that demanded his attention up to the present writing."

"Mr. Atherton joins the writer in suggesting that time be given until next legislative session, and another member be appointed to take the place of J. T. Waterhouse, deceased."

"Hoping that this may be done, and assuring you of our sincere desire to assist the Government by such means as we may command."

"I remain your truly, JOHN EMMELBUTH, Chairman Commission on Fresh Meat Trade."

Next came a discussion upon the propriety of allowing a continuance of the Meat Commission as petitioned for by the chairman of that body.

Rep. Richards said that if the Commission had not taken interest enough in the matter to be able to get up a report inside of eight months they should be given no further time.

Rep. Rycroft was of the opinion that it would do no harm to give the Commission extra time.

Rep. Winston—Certain accusations have been made against the butchers. The Commission has had eight months during which to investigate the matter. They have done so, but have found nothing upon which to report. Therefore they take this mode of getting out of it. I move that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.

Rep. Rycroft—If there is anything wrong about the meat business, the meat men would be the first to choke the matter off.

Rep. Winston (interrupting)—The meat men have no desire to choke off anything.

Rep. Rycroft—Well, now, sir, that is just what your motion would lead one to believe.

Rep. Winston—Well, then, appoint another commission.

Rep. Rycroft smiled a satisfied smile

and remained silent for a while, after which he continued, saying: "I feel guilty that I did not introduce a bill providing for an official to inspect food consumed by the public." The speaker then referred in particular to the grocery business, where chicory was sold for coffee.

Rep. Richards did not think it right that a commission should be kept hanging over the butchers. The matter had been investigated and the old commission should be discharged and a new one appointed.

Rep. Hanuna dropped in line with the sentiments expressed by Rep. Richards.

The motion to continue the Commission was carried.

A communication from the Minister of the Interior announced the following Acts signed by the President:

An Act relating to holidays.

An Act making special appropriations for the use of the Department of Public Instruction.

An Act to authorize the consolidation of the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii.

An Act to define and limit certain powers granted to the Minister of Finance by an Act passed at the present session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of the public debt."

An Act relating to special appropriations under "An Act to authorize the consolidation of the public debt."

An Act to provide for public loans.

An Act to define, etc., under "An Act to provide for public loans."

An Act making a special appropriation for the use of the Government for the two years ending the 31st day of December, 1897.

A communication from the Senate announced transmission of House bill No. 60, relating to amending Section 17 of the Land Act of 1895, amended by the Senate in Section 1 to conform with the title.

Rep. Richards reported Senate bills 54, 56, 57, 58 and House bill No. 61 handed to the President for his consideration.

There was a spasmodic effort to lift Senate bill No. 52, relating to wide tires, from its resting place on the table. No success.

House bill No. 56, vetoed by the President, taken up for consideration.

Rep. Robertson moved that the bill pass over the veto of the President, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the House.

Upon being put to vote the veto of the President was unanimously supported and Rep. Robertson's motion lost.

Bill No. 60 taken up for consideration and Senate amendments concurred in by the House.

A communication from the Senate announced that in consideration of House bill No. 56, that body had voted unanimously to support the veto of the President.

Rep. Robertson reported from the Judiciary on the two liquor bills handed them for consideration. The long report of the Commission, together with the two bills, had been handed in rather late in the session—too late, in fact, for the consideration that their importance required. Without going into details, the committee moved that the bills be laid on the table. In the case of one of the bills, even if it had been introduced earlier, nothing could have been done with it.

At 10:10 a. m. House took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Minister Cooper announced that he had a message from the President. The communication was a veto of the House bill relating to the increase of duty on sake. The document was passed over to the Secretary, who read as follows:

Another Veto.

"To the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"I herewith return for your reconsideration, House bill 51, entitled 'An Act to increase the duty on spirituous liquors, still wines and other beverages made from materials other than grape juice, amending Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1892, entitled 'An Act to amend Chapter 23 of the Session Laws of 1873 relating to duties.'"

"My objections to the said bill are as follows:

"If seriously discriminates against a fermented liquor imported largely from Japan, known as sake. While it is true that sake, under the provisions of the present law, pays lower duties in proportion to its alcoholic strength than the other liquors of the same class, such as lager beer, stout and ale, it would, under this bill, if it should become law, pay far higher duties than those liquors in proportion to its alcoholic strength."

"I am reliably informed that nearly all the sake which is imported for sale as a beverage contains over fourteen per cent of alcohol. It being necessary for its keeping qualities that it should contain about sixteen per cent. This would make it liable under this bill to a duty of one dollar a gallon, or about six cents for each degree of alcoholic strength, whereas lager beer, stout and ale pay from three to five cents, two and a half cents and from two to two and one-half cents per degree of alcoholic strength respectively."

"Distilled liquors pay from seven to eleven and two-thirds per cent on each degree of alcoholic strength; thus under the bill before me, sake in its liability to a duty of upwards of six cents on each degree of alcoholic strength, would approximate to the class of distilled liquors."

"I feel that legislation is desirable in order to place sake in its proper position as regards its liability to duty in relation to other liquors of a similar character."

"I am informed that sake is almost the sole intoxicating beverage of the Japanese part of our community. A great many of these people are of small means, and a large increase in the cost of their accustomed stimulant such as would be caused by the increase of duty contemplated by this bill, would be to them a serious hardship."

"These people are an important part of the Hawaiian community, and are not directly represented in the Legisla-

ture. This fact emphasizes the duty of the Legislature of watching their interests and assuring to them as far as possible the protection of our laws."

[Signed] "SANFORD B. DOLE."

Rep. Robertson moved that the bill be reconsidered, and asked the Secretary to read the first section as passed.

First section, providing for a duty of 60 cents per gallon, was read.

Minister Cooper—This matter has been given great consideration by the President, and this morning he notified the Cabinet of his intention to veto the bill. I believe his views are sound. I would say that I am prepared to introduce a bill changing the percentage of alcohol from 14 to 17. This has his consent, so that if passed he will sign it at once.

Robertson insists.

Rep. Robertson—it is certainly the prerogative of the President to veto any bill he sees fit, but it is also our prerogative to pass a bill over his veto, and, with all due respect to the President, I now move that the bill pass over his veto. As I understand the message that has just been read, the bill that has passed will discriminate against sake, the only beverage the Japanese use. Let us see if the bill really does discriminate against sake when that beverage is placed in its right position. He places sake in the same category with lager beer. But is it right to put sake alongside of lager beer? I say no! We all know the bad effect sake has upon that portion of the community who use it. Perhaps the Japanese who are accustomed to it may use sake without injury, but to the natives the result cannot be questioned. The effect is such that I submit we have a right to treat it as we do opium. If we put sake in the same category with stronger liquors, where it belongs, it will be seen that it is not being discriminated against. Sake has a clear advantage of from one to six cents a gallon over other liquors made from grain. The wine has been compared with lighter drinks, which I submit is wrong, not for its alcoholic strength but for its evil effects upon the people. Sake may be the only drink of the Japanese, but I submit that we have a right to protect our Hawaiians. I have no desire to discriminate against sake because it is a Japanese beverage, but I contend that it should be placed in the category side by side with the stronger liquors, where it belongs. We will not be doing our duty to let this bill be vetoed, and I must suggest that we pass the bill notwithstanding the President's veto.

Rep. Winston wanted to know if the President had any other reasons than those given. The answer was in the negative.

President Endorsed.

Minister Cooper—I take it from the words of Rep. Robertson that there is no intention of the House to discriminate against the products of Japan. If that is correct, then some better reason than those advanced by the honorable member must be given for the passage of the bill over the veto. There must be some criterion by which we should formulate a basis for the payment of duty in case of spirituous liquors. Alcoholic liquors have been considered a foundation to formulate a schedule. It is unsafe to go into a discussion as to whether the liquor in question is detrimental or beneficial to public health. If the Legislature is discussing a law prohibiting, not regulating, this question would be pertinent, but as it is a measure regulating its importation there should be no discrimination against it. In view of the fact that the Legislature has put a product of one country on the free list and in the same session put a higher tariff on the same class of product from Japan, while it was not intended as an act of discrimination, Japan might so construe it. Sake has been imported at the maximum strength, and the duty is less than on other liquors. I have heard of some beer being imported at 13-14 per cent of alcoholic strength; the duty on this is high. Some sake has been imported at a very low alcoholic strength, but this is used only for cooking, the average percentage being about 16. In the United States sake is classed as a still wine in contradistinction to sparkling wine. Whisky imported here pays from six to seven cents per degree, and sake is placed on the list with whisky, which sometimes carries 40 per cent alcoholic strength, the discrimination is in favor of sake. The President would be satisfied if the percentage was increased to 17, although under such a regulation the greater amount of sake would be admitted under the rate of 60 cents per gallon, thereby increasing the present duty four fold. I believe the basis of the sake imported to this country is rice, so that the ingredients of the drink are not injurious to health. The bill passed by the Legislature is one open to criticism, and I do not believe anything should be done which would involve us in a difficulty with foreign powers. I do not say this would follow, but the bill is surely a discrimination.

From an Authority.

Rep. Rycroft—It seems to me that this sake business has been going on for a long time, and it also seems to me that the Government should know that sake is injurious to the people who drink it. I have been told that sailors can drink sandpaper gin and take a pot feed at midnight and be ready for work at daylight, but with sake it is different. I know something about brewing, and have had an experience as a young fellow in putting up the only two licensed distilleries on these islands, and I know that it is impossible to make a hot brew of 16 per cent alcohol. I am told by physicians that sake contains a seaweed that is injurious to the brain. I think we should have passed a bill appointing a commission to analyze the food and drink imported here, so we could know just what they are made of. I do not mean to insinuate that the President has been intimidated, but I understand he has been petitioned by a lot of swine sellers and he has changed his mind about the advisability of passing the bill. I—

Minister Cooper—I rise to a point of

order. I do not think it is right to refer to the President in any such manner. The President had made up his mind to veto the bill before the commission called on him.

Rep. Rycroft—I am sorry we did not know that; the President might have been convinced of his mistake.

At this point Speaker Naone expressed a desire to say something regarding the bill, and asked Rep. Rycroft to take his place as Speaker.

I am a Member.

Rep. Naone—I voted for the bill when it came up for passage, because I thought it was in the interest of temperance; but the President believes the bill would be a discrimination. I do not wish to say anything about the vote of anyone else, but for myself I can see now that my action was hasty. I do not want to take up the time of the House making a lot of remarks on the bill. We know the liquor is bad, but we must not do anything that will offend a foreign power. The Minister has not told us that there will be trouble, but I do not believe he has told us all that he knows. I think he is holding something back. If we can avoid trouble—do something that will not bear down too heavily on the Japanese by amending the bill—I think it best that we do it. The motion before the House is to pass over the veto. If that does not prevail I will move that the bill be amended. I cannot vote to pass it over the President's veto.

Rep. Robertson argued against the opinion expressed by Minister Cooper that it would be wrong to place sake in the category of strong drinks, and he showed by figures the percentages and duty. He showed that sake at 16 per cent paid a lower duty than whisky, which might not be any stronger. If there was discrimination it was in favor of the Japanese, and he was surprised to hear the member from Honolulu favor an action which he must know was now working to put his own race out of existence. If he did not know it, he would call upon the other members of this House to show him that what he had said was true.

Rep. Naone—I understand the law is one to increase the duty on sake. When Rep. Robertson says I favor lighter duty on sake he misunderstands me. We all know what sake is, and I am not saying that it is good or bad, but we must be careful not to pass laws that will discriminate against other Governments. I am not in favor of reducing the price, want to make it expensive, but we must treat Japan as we do every other country. We are not discussing the merits of sake, but whether it is right or wrong to pass this bill over the veto of the President. When the light wine bill was before the House I stated that I would prefer having no liquor at all, but I saw it was better to have light wines than strong liquors and sake.

Hanuna Heard From.

Rep. Hanuna—I did not propose to say anything, but I cannot remain quiet after hearing what the Speaker has said on the floor of this House. If I had my way there would not be a drop of liquor in the country, but that is out of the question. I am surprised to hear that the honorable member from Honolulu would favor anything that he knows means death and destruction to his people. The honorable Speaker is the superintendent of a Sunday school, and as such tells his scholars of the evils of sake, and yet he gets up here and favors an action that will admit the miserable stuff into the country at a lower duty than the bill provides. I hope before the House adjourns that he will see his mistake and vote to pass the bill over the veto of the President. The other day the Minister of Finance showed us that tendency of the people ran toward lighter drinks, and we passed a bill admitting light wine free; it was a step toward prohibition. If the President has made a mistake in vetoing the bill, it is our duty to correct it rather than endorse his action.

Rep. Naone—I have listened to what the member from Hanua has said, and I have listened to the reasons given by the President. The member from Hanua, with his superior powers of penetration, thinks I have made a mistake. It may be possible that he has made a mistake. Some people see faults in others but none in themselves.

Rycroft Declares Himself.

Rep. Rycroft asked Rep. Naone to take the chair, as he wished to make a few remarks on temperance. He said he thought there could be no difference of opinion to this country by passing the bill, and every temperance man should support the passage of the bill over the veto. If Japan wanted to make trouble, let it come. "I will back Uncle Sam to take a more decided step than has yet been taken. We will have annexation or a protectorate, and be in a better position than we are today."

The bill passed over the veto by a vote of 10 to 1, Speaker Naone voting in the negative.

Rep. Rycroft was appointed a committee of one to wait on the President with a committee from the Senate and report that there was no further business to be transacted.

On returning the honorable member stated that the President had nothing further to offer the House, and thanked the members for their attention to the matters before them during the session.

Rep. Robertson, on behalf of the House, wished to thank the Speaker for the able manner in which he had presided over the House during the session. There were times when it must have been trying to him to have to remain seated and quiet when questions were under discussion.

Speaker Naone acknowledged the honor by saying that he could not close the session without thanking the members for the manifold kindnesses shown him during the tedious sittings. He thought the members should congratulate themselves on the harmonious session. What had been done by them was done in the interests of the community, and he believed the session was satisfactory.

A motion to adjourn sine die was offered by Rep. Richards and carried without debate.

BERKELEY STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC TREAT.

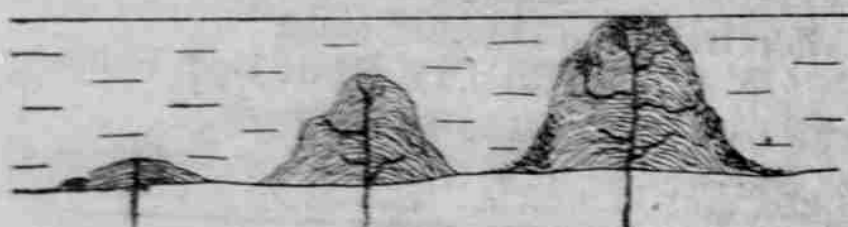
Address on Physical Features of Hawaiian Islands.

MAUNAKEA AND MOUNT SHASTA.

Dr. Lyman A. Abbe, Treatise—Compares Mountains of the Islands With Those of California—Tells About Volcanoes of Hawaii and Maui.

The following paper on "Some Physical Features of the Hawaiian Islands" was read before the Berkeley Scientific Association, November 8, 1895, by Dr. A. B. Lyman.

I esteem it an honor, and it is a privilege, that I am given this opportunity to talk to you about the Hawaiian Islands. I have not the vanity to take the invitation as a compliment to myself personally. Rather, it shows



1. Successive stages in the sub-marine growth of a volcano. Slopes increase in steepness and materials becoming less regularly bedded. The diagrams represent sections of the cone.

your natural interest in a country geographically somewhat remote, perhaps, but yet your nearest neighbor on the west and destined to be not always a foreign country.

I am in hearty sympathy with those men, Americans of America, who have established and are maintaining their Government according to American principles, in their hope and firm faith that it will not be long before they shall have the right to display as their national emblem their own stars and stripes—a right not disputed to my knowledge by any nation under the sun except the little New York Evening Post nation.

It is a privilege, I have said, to me to have opportunity to talk about the Hawaiian Islands. American as I am, I am also kamakahi o Hawaii. My boyhood, as well as these latter years of mature manhood, was spent under the sunny skies and amid the beauty of landscape which give that land title to the epithet "Paradise of the Pacific." As a child I learned there that love of nature and natural objects which has made life rich in quiet enjoyment wherever I go. Perhaps I have been a little spoiled by familiarity with surroundings so exceptionally rich in variety of charm. I come to your beautiful Berkeley. I am delighted with the profusion of flowers about your dwellings, and that almost in mid-November, and I exclaim, "How tropical! How like home!" I climb your hills and gaze on your wonderful panoramas of ocean and bay and inlet; of hills rising, range beyond range, until lost in the haze of distance. "Glorious," I say, "this equals the view from our own Tantalus." Perhaps I should say surpasses it, were it not for that perpetual bank of grimy coal smoke from the city.

Again I go north, up the valley of the Sacramento, and there appears to my expectant vision, in the distance, seen for a moment and then hidden by



2. Successive stages in the growth of a volcanic island, showing platform of essentially insecure material on which the peripheral portion rests.

neerer hills, the snow-crowned crest of Mt. Shasta—and then for hours I watch for the tantalizing glimpses the coast affords until I come at last into the very presence of that king of mountains. It is with no thought of disparagement that I exclaim, "The twin of Mauna Kea!" for, in the home of my boyhood the giant form of that great extinct volcano was the dominant feature in the landscape. No doubt Mt. Shasta is the more impressive in its grandeur that it stands alone, yet I can think of nothing finer in landscape than that view from our front veranda at Waimea, Mauna Kea directly before you, snow-clad but symmetrical in outline, its surface, billowy with hillocks of the violet tint of mid-mountain—then to the right a second mountain similar in outline, but a dwarf by comparison. Hualalai, so distinct as to be distinctly blue, but not so distant but that one may trace across its flank the dark band of fresh lava that marks the course of the great eruption of 1835. To complete the picture, in the remote distance between the two, fifty miles away as the crow flies, the smooth, featureless, low dome of Mauna Loa, sharp in outline, as seen through that transparent atmosphere, yet its intense blue, ethereal and full of light as a June sky, words fail in any attempt to reproduce in description a vision so grand, so comprehensive, so harmonious, so complete.

I think always of that picture in Tennyson's "Lotus Eaters," "In that land in which it seemed always afternoon, where the poet tells us,

"Far off three mountain tops,
Three silent pinnacles of aged snow,
Stood smoky-fumant—"

Although the shadowy pines of Tennyson's picture must be replaced in this by feathery palms, or stately eucalyptus trees.

But I am forgetting to talk science. There is such a wealth of material that I scarcely know where to begin. I may recapitulate, by way of refreshing your memories, some of the elementary facts about the Hawaiian Islands.

The islands of the Hawaiian group form a chain, extending from southwest to northwest, following the line of a submarine ridge, and continued more than a thousand miles to the northwest by a series of low islets, most of which show no sign of volcanic origin. The Hawaiian Islands themselves are of course essentially volcanic, furnishing, indeed, some of the best illustrations of volcanic activity at present to be found on the earth. The volcanoes have, however, become successively extinct, the most northerly first, until Hawaii remains alone the seat of volcanic activity.

Passing the islands in rapid review, Hawaii, the largest, consists of four volcanic mountains, one, Mauna Loa, as yet unfinished, a vast low dome, its base more than fifty miles in diameter, its summit nearly 14,900 feet above sea level. Its surface consists of lava, flow overlapping flow, nowhere covered with soil, nowhere showing a trace of effects of erosion, unless it be on some slope of volcanic ash. It has some forests, for trees will establish themselves much sooner than one would expect on recent lava, but the

hills are really small mountains, 400 to 800 feet in height. The mountain is like Mauna Kea, in that its leeward side is arid and free from valleys of erosion, while its windward side is densely forested and cut deeply by numerous ravines. Besides these, however, there are two great canyons on opposite sides of the mountain, opening to the level of the bottom of its crater above and reaching quite to its base, evidently not the work of stream erosion. Here again is something to be explained.

The western half of the island consists of a much smaller mountain, even steeper than Haleakala, but remarkable in being cleft nearly to its base by gorges whose precipitous sides are covered with trees and shrubbery, the mountain peaks shrouded almost perpetually in cloud. Evidently erosion has here done much work since the volcano became extinct, but who ever saw a mountain split thus to its core by mere erosion? The cliffs on the windward exposure of coast are only of moderate height, perhaps 200 or 300 feet; the steepness of the slope should favor the rapid encroachment of the ocean; why has it done so little work if the mountain is really so old?

The small islands of Lanai and Kahoolawe have no special features to be noted. Each has the usual whaleback form; each shows bluffs on the side most exposed to the action of the waves. On Lanai, which is protected from the trade wind by Maui and Molokai; this is on the west instead of the east side.

Molokai consists of two volcanoes—one much larger than the other, the two so close together that they have fused into one, so to speak. What is remarkable here is that the whole island is cut squarely off on its north side by precipices, which on the larger of the two volcanoes are 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. If the waves have eaten away fully one-third from this side of the island, as appears at first sight, atmospheric erosion must have cut meantime correspondingly deep ravines. Having we do find, notably a deep one (Haleakala) which cuts several miles into the eastern end of the island, nearly parallel with its precipitous north coast line, but the mountain is not otherwise very extensively dissected as we should expect. We have again something calling for explanation.

At the foot of the great sea wall on the north side of Molokai there is a little annex to the island, consisting of a miniature volcano—lava cone—about three miles across and perhaps 300 feet high, with a pit crater at its summit so deep that, while it is filled to the sea level with water which penetrates from the ocean, soundings in the little lake thus formed are said to show a

depth of hundreds of feet. (Eight hundred feet is my remembrance of the figure; it may have been more.)

More interesting than any of the islands yet mentioned, because older and with a more diversified history written in its physiographic features, is Oahu. Between Hawaii and Oahu there is as great a contrast, and of a similar kind, as that between the smooth, even plumpness of a child's face and the scarred and wrinkled visage of an octogenarian veteran.

Like Maui and Molokai, the island is a volcanic doublet. The older mountain mass forming the western part of the island is deeply gashed with ravines on the southwest side, one great valley especially extending into its very heart to form a vast amphitheater, whose precipitous walls 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, ribbed and buttressed, seem of solid masonry—naked rock save for the seemingly tattered mantle of greenery which only emphasizes its need of covering. It is plain that the mountain is reduced to a veritable skeleton, whose ribs have lost their natural indument of integument and muscle. To drop metaphor, the projecting rock ridges and buttresses are like, marking the places of the old lava conduits which form the very core of the mountain that now stands exposed.

Notice that it is what is now the leeward side of the mountain which has been thus deeply trenched. Is this simply because the mountain was just high enough to cause condensation, allowing the clouds to drive over its summit and deposit the most of their burden on the leeward side? Or was there a time, not so very long ago, when the prevailing winds were from the southwest, i. e., when the northern limit of the northeast trade wind was as far south perhaps as latitude 20 degrees? Is it not, in fact, probable that when the northern part of America and Asia was frozen up at the time of the great ice age, there was a pushing southward of the trade wind limit? It certainly would be interesting to trace a connection thus between the geological history of the Hawaiian Islands and that of America.

The second and more recent mountain mass (Koolan) is not of the usual oval form, but so elongated as to form a distinct mountain range thirty miles in length, its peaks approximately of equal height throughout the range. The leeward slope has the usual low pitch of a lava cone and is trenched in its whole length by deep ravines, separated only by sharp ridges. It is noticeable that the western portion, which is sheltered from the southerly winds by the Waialeale mountain, is much less deeply cut than the eastern part, which is not so sheltered.

The western slope of the range is comparatively steep throughout, showing how effective has been the attack of the trade wind and clouds, but in all the eastern part a windward slope does not exist; the whole windward side of the range has been sliced away down nearly to the sea level. Between the base of the great precipice and the sea is a strip of low land, two to four miles wide, bearing a few remains of ridges. Could it be possible that such a conformation could result simply from atmospheric erosion? So Captain Dutton, whose opinion in such matters is entitled to respect, believed. But there are serious difficulties in the way of this simple explanation of the facts. During the ages that would be required to accomplish such a complete destruction of the mountain side, the waves of the Pacific with their powerful trade wind swell must have been battering the coast; yet there are absolutely no cliffs to tell of such action, unless it be the great precipice itself, now miles from the shore. If the precipice was made in that way, how has it happened that the lateral ridges have not been cut into cliffs at a corresponding level? Further, the western part of the range has been eroded in a perfectly normal manner. It has its precipitous coast line, its normal valleys and ridges and amphitheaters of erosion. There has been a change of sea level, but only of a few feet, and the evidence of such change is unmistakable in the presence of sub-marine formations, shell sandstone, coral reef rock, wave-worn boulders, etc. Now, nothing of this sort is found at the base of the great precipice I have spoken of. Only close

building process will by and by bring the vent so near the surface that steam explosions will be possible. The lava will now be shattered, and solidifying from fusion still more rapidly than at a greater depth, will be piled in more and more confused heaps, and more and more steeply. Terrific explosions, like that of the Krakatoa eruption, will now be of frequent occurrence, assures sometimes admitting volumes of sea water to be dashed instantly into steam—and so in the midst of a titanic battle of Nature's inanimate forces, an island is finally born in mid-ocean—a confused pile of smoking lava fragments, cinders, sand and mud.

Again and again the newly formed island may be blown to pieces, to reassert its right to be, until at last a lava conduit from the deep seated source to the free air is established, so that the lava wells up and overflows quietly. Now the island grows rapidly, as stratum after stratum is added to its surface, and if the outflow of lava is free, as it has been in the Hawaiian volcanoes, the result will be a symmetrical low cone. When the lava reaches the sea, of course there will be commotion. The platform it will build for a foundation will be of a material more or less fragmental and loosely piled together, and the sub-marine wall must become more and more nearly vertical as the building process goes on. (Figs. 2, 3.)

You see what an insecure foundation the original portion at partly of the island must have, owing partly to the fragmental condition of the material composing it, partly to its being piled up at so steep an angle, and further

distance from it, which can be readily explained again in the same manner; in most of these cases the land that has slipped down has not been submerged. Occasionally, as at Kealahou bay, a bluff has been formed.

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IS DROWNED IN HAKALAU GULCH.

Sad Fate of a French Sailor of
the "Ada."

HE GOES ASHORE FOR WATER.

Schooner "Ada's" Distress—Sends
Four Men for Supplies—Three Reach
Land—Kilauea Hon Takes Vessel In
Tow—Purser Beckley's Promptness.

By the Kilauea Saturday afternoon was
received news of the distress of the
schooner Ada (formerly the Henrietta)
bound for Hilo, with her owner, T. W.
Rawlins, aboard.

After a rough voyage of nine days
from this port, during which the little
schooner went through all sorts of
weather, she arrived off Hakalau on
June 11th, with all drinking water
gone. Although the weather was still
bad, it was realized that water must
be procured, even though there was
risk in connection with the attempt.

A boat was manned by J. F. Hardy,
Bill Ulu, Charles Bolabola and a
Frenchman by the name of Albion,
and sent ashore. Everything went well
until the boat got into Hakalau gulch,
when the boat was swamped. All hands
made for shore, but Albion was un-
able to make it. After battling in vain
he sunk from sight and was seen no
more. The remaining three men made
land in a terribly exhausted condition.
Being unable to get back to the schoo-
ner, they telephoned on to Hilo for help.

The steamer Hawaii started out
in search of the schooner, but was unable
to find her on account of the thick and
hazy weather. She was forced to re-
turn.

The Kilauea had left Hilo on the morn-
ing of June 11th, at 7:30 o'clock, and
met the schooner five miles to the
northward of Laupahoehoe. Purser
Beckley boarded her and took aboard
with him the requisite water and other
supplies. The men were very much
furnished and wanted very much to get
back to Honolulu. They told a story of
great hardship, and said that the hands
had been kept working from the time
they left this port. Purser Beckley
found the following aboard: Captain
J. W. Burt, W. Roberts, T. W. Rawlins,
S. H. Webb, a horse and a dog. Every
one was well.

The Kilauea went to Laupahoehoe and
then down along the coast. The Kilauea
was met with and dispatched to the
relief of the Ada.

Purser Beckley reports that the lat-
est news was to the effect that the
Kilauea had the Ada in tow and was
making for Hilo. The survivors of the
boat disaster in Hakalau had walked
to Hilo to meet the schooner.

Too much credit cannot be given
Purser Beckley for his immediate at-
tention to the needs of the distressed.

KAUAI SCHOOL NOTES.

Regular Meeting of Teachers Asso-
ciation at Kealia.

Various Plans for Improvement Dis-
cussed—Program of Exercises.
Address by Mr. Townsend.

KEALIA (Kauai), June 6.—The regu-
lar convention of the Kauai Teachers'
Association was held at Lihue June
4th and 5th. There was a large at-
tendance including a number of visit-
ors. On the whole, the meeting proved
to be an interesting and successful one
which largely owing to the able assist-
ance rendered by the Inspector-General
of Schools, Henry S. Townsend, who
was present by invitation, and very
kindly took a prominent part in the de-
liberation of the Association.

Mr. Townsend's presence was un-
usually beneficial, as it afforded him a
capital opportunity of becoming better
acquainted with, and of judging of the
mental ability and educational work
of the teachers present, while the
teachers were enabled to form a better
judgment of the general inspector and
to learn more of his opinions on mat-
ters educational and of vital importance
to them.

The meeting was called to order at
2 p. m. June 4th; President W. J. Wells
in the chair. After the reading of the
minutes of the previous meeting the
reports of the Standing Committees
were made, and sundry other routine
business had been dispatched. H. Z.
Austin as chairman of the committee
having the matter in charge introduced
the following program, which was ap-
proved, and immediately taken up for
consideration:

1. The Course to be pursued in organiz-
ing a school, giving the order of
exercises, or program of recita-
tion. Mr. J. K. Burkett.
2. Lessons on real objects and practi-
cal permits of life. Mr. T. H. Gibson.
3. Need of better accommodations and
school apparatus. Mr. C. D. Pringle.
4. Etymology in the Hawaiian schools.
Mr. J. B. Alexander.
5. Modes of promoting a love of hon-
esty, benevolence, truth and other
virtues among children. Miss Augusta Bruce.
6. Geography in the intermediate
grades. Mrs. T. H. Gibson.
7. Number-work in Primary grades.
Mrs. Emma Hart.
8. Busy-work in Primary grades. Mrs. Kapukui.
9. Reading in the intermediate grades.
Mrs. Wm. Neal.
10. Tonic Soil Ps. Mr. J. B. Alexander.

The first two numbers were omitted
owing the absence of those to whom

the parts were assigned. C. D. Pringle
thought it useless to attempt his sub-
ject. W. J. Wells very kindly consented
to speak extempore upon the subject
and handled it in a masterly manner.
The sixth number was given by
Mrs. Kelsey, Mrs. Gibson being ab-
sent, and the absence of Mr. Neal No.
8 was omitted.

With these alterations and amend-
ments the program was carried out
and proved exceedingly interesting and
instructive; after which the following
officers were elected for the ensuing
year:

President, John Bush, Kilauea; First
Vice-President, Mrs. J. B. Alexander,
Lihue; Second Vice-President, Mrs. H.
Kelsey, Hanalei; Secretary and
Treasurer, H. Z. Austin, Kapaa.

The meeting adjourned to meet again
at 1 p. m. same place October 22nd to
24th, 1896.

Friday evening a teacher's sociable
was given at Malama Industrial
School by the principal, Miss Augusta
Bruce, whose very cordial invitation
was accepted by the members of the
Association and their friends. A most
enjoyable evening was passed enlivened
by vocal and instrumental music in
which Miss Holbeck, Prof. and Mrs.
J. B. Alexander, Inspector-General
Henry S. Townsend, Wm. H. Rice, Jr.,
and Mr. D. Laroy favored those pres-
ent with a number of exceedingly well
rendered selections.

A most bountiful collation was serv-
ed during the evening.

IL TROVATORE.

Mrs. Charles Montague Turner to
Open Opera House.

It has been definitely settled that the
opening performance at the Opera
House will be *Il Trovatore*, with Mrs.
Annis Montague-Turner and a number
of Honolulu society people in the cast.

Mrs. Turner will sing "Aucoua," a
part essayed by her in the United States
and the Colonies, where she met with
phenomenal success.

Mrs. W. W. Dimond, whose rich con-
tralto voice has been heard here sev-
eral times in comic opera, will appear
in the opera as "Aucoua," a part sung
for many years in the United States
by Mrs. Zella Seguin.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier re-
siding at Monroe, Mich., was severely
afflicted with rheumatism but received
prompt relief from pain by using
Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says:
"At times my back would ache so badly
that I could hardly rise. If I had not
gotten relief I would not be here to
write these few lines. Chamberlain's
Pain Balm has done me a great deal
of good and I feel very thankful for
it." For sale by all druggists and deal-
ers. Benson Smith & Co. Agents for H.I.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

J. VIERA vs. GULSTAN F. ROBERT,
Bishop of Panapolis, V.A., and
EMIL WERY.

Before JUDG. C.J., FREAR and
WHITING, JJ.

Specific performance will not be granted of
a contract the terms of which are not
proved to be definite and certain.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

This case comes on appeal by the
plaintiff from the decree in equity of
the Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit, re-
fusing specific performance of an al-
leged contract.

The plaintiff was in occupation of cer-
tain premises in Hilo, Hawaii, as a
lessee of the Roman Catholic Mission,
under a written lease dated June 1st,
1885, for five years, with a privilege of
renewal for five years more, which ex-
pired May 31st, 1895. The plaintiff sues
for specific performance of an alleged
agreement for a renewal of the lease.

The bill is so constructed and con-
tains so much matter which is mere
surplusage, and is so confused in the
statement of facts, that the Court finds
great difficulty in ascertaining from the
bill itself what contract the plaintiff
relies upon.

In the 7th section of the bill plaintiff
alleges as follows:

That on May 30, 1887, the Bishop of
Oahu, by his agent, Rev. Charles Pouzot,
agreed in writing to execute a new
lease, which written agreement was a
condition precedent to improvements
that had to be put on said real estate in
said lease, that at the expiration of the
lease then held by Viera the same
would be renewed to him at a monthly
rental not to exceed twice what he was
paying under the lease of June 1, 1885.

That before the expiration of this
lease, the defendant, Bishop Gulstan
(successor of Bishop of Oahu, deceased),
personally ratified the promises made
by Agent Pouzot that the said lease
should be so renewed to your orator if he
wished.

In the 15th section of the bill plaintiff
alleges:

"That Bishop Gulstan in writing no-
tified Viera that he might have a re-
newal of said lease if he wished it."

But plaintiff does not set forth this
writing.

In the 16th section:

That Bishop Gulstan, in writing and
orally by himself and through his
agents, agreed to give a new lease.

The plaintiff does not set forth the
agreement, oral or written, except as
alleged in the 7th section.

And the plaintiff, relying upon these
alleged agreements, says that he was
induced to make and did make perma-
nent improvements at a large expendi-
ture of money. And claims that they
were in part performance of said alleged
agreements of renewal of lease. And
also claims damages.

The defendant Wery took a lease in

June, 1885, of these premises from the
co-defendant, Bishop Gulstan, and
plaintiff alleges that it was in fraud of
his rights to a renewal of the lease.

Various points were argued at the
hearing by both parties, among which
the questions first to be considered are
whether any contract of renewal of the
original lease or any contract for a new
lease was made, and if so, was such con-
tract sufficiently definite and certain in
its terms that equity can enforce the
specific performance of it.

The evidence offered was conflicting,
and without considering the admissi-
bility of oral evidence to make or vary
the terms of a written agreement, or
whether an oral contract within the
statute of frauds can be allowed to be
proven to uphold the allegations of the
bill, we find the following as most fa-
vorable for the plaintiff:

The Bishop of Panapolis is the head
of the Roman Catholic Church in Ha-
waii, and has full control over its prop-
erty within the islands, and the right
to lease the same. That he is the suc-
cessor of the late Bishop of Oahu (de-
ceased), who had the same powers and
rights. The principal residence of the
Bishop is in Honolulu.

On June 1st, 1885, the Rev. Father
Chas. Pouzot (now lately deceased), at
Hilo, in the island of Hawaii, acting on
behalf of the Bishop of Oahu and his
successors in office, made the original
lease to the plaintiff.

1. On May 30, 1887, Father Pouzot
wrote to Viera:

"I hereby certify that I have promised
to Mr. Joseph Viera, at the expiration
of the lease now from the Catholic Mis-
sion now in Hilo, to lease the same for
twelve (12) years more if he wishes to
do it at the rental of what the said lands
will be worth at the time, and provided
the head of the Catholic Mission ap-
proves of it."

"Hilo, May 30, 1887."

"CHARLES POUZOT, C. Priest."

2. Viera testified that he had a con-
versation with the Bishop of Oahu at
the Bishop's residence in Honolulu, in
1888, where he called to see the Bishop
about this business, and said: "I had a
written promise from Father Charles
for a renewal of the lease. He asked for
how long. I said for twelve years. He
asked, 'What is the trouble, for there is
quite a long time for lease to run yet?'
I said I intended to make some altera-
tions in the place and if it was all
right that I could get the lease. He
said I would have the preference of
lease at the expiration of the lease I
held. I asked how much would I have
to pay. He said he would not tell, but
that Father Charles' letter was plain
enough that I was to pay what it was
worth at time of expiration of lease.
At that time the Bishop did not give
any indication of the limit of the price
to be paid—not at that time."

3. A second conversation with Bishop
of Oahu was had in 1891. Viera testi-
fied: "Bishop said I should have a re-
newal of the lease at the expiration of
the one held if I wished to have. I asked
the Bishop how much I would be
required to pay when we should renew
the lease. He said that \$17 was a little
too cheap, but \$25 is right rent I think
you ought to pay. Think you can afford
that. I told the Bishop that was satis-
factory. No other person was present
at these conversations. The Bishop of
Oahu died in February, 1892." Viera
further testified that he never showed
this Pouzot document to any one, not
even to either of the Bishops. His rea-
son was that he did not think it neces-
sary.

4. Viera testified as to an oral promise
by Bishop of Panapolis, successor
to Bishop of Oahu, on April 25, 1893.
Bishop said Viera should have renewal
of lease without question, a renewal for
twelve or fifteen years, not to pay to
exceed twice what he was paying, \$34
per month.

Bishop of Panapolis' testimony: "Vi-
erra asked me for the renewal of the
mission property in Hilo. I told him no.
I cannot give you a renewal of the
lease now. Then he asked me if I
could have it at the expiration of the
old one. And he said I asked you that
because I have been told by somebody
that the mission will not let me have it.
I told him you can have it as well as
anybody else, provided you will offer
the mission the same price that other
people offer. Then he asked me how
much will be charged for a renewal
of the lease. I said nobody can tell now
what the lands will be worth in two
years from now, because this lease will
expire in two years. I said it may be
worth less than it is now, but as we
have a new form of Government and
there is talk of annexation, I suppose,
though, the land will be worth twice
what it is now. He asked me to give up
resign the two years of lease he had
now of the old lease if I consent to make
a new one. I said no. Then he asked
about the improvements he will have
to put on his premises those two years.
And I said you may be sure that you
will have the renewal of the lease if you
offer me the same price as others. Vi-
erra never told me at the time that
he had a promise for a new lease from
Father Charles Pouzot. I never saw
this Pouzot letter."

5. Letter of Bishop of Panapolis, De-
cember 15, 1894, to Viera:

"I beg you excuse for not an-
swering your letter of the 31st of Octo-
ber. What I said but what I told you
myself in Hilo? At that time you
wanted me to give you a prolongation
of the lease. I refused to do it when
you asked me how much I would charge
for the new lease at the expiration of
the old. As for the price, I told you it
was impossible to mention any, be-
cause we had two years before us, say-
ing also that you would have the privi-
lege to take it at the same price others
would offer for it. I made this last re-
mark because you said somebody had
told you that you will not have a re-
newal from us at any price. I repeat
now what I told you then. I am willing
to keep my word, but no more."

6. Conversation with Father Maxime
of the mission at Hilo. Viera's testi-
mony: "Father Maxime told me that
in consideration of what the Bishop
had promised, of the renewal of the
lease, that piece of land between Catho-
lic Mission and Machado and the Bar-
ber, I ought to give it to them without
charge, and that Machado ought to pay
a dollar less, as he was paying too

much, and if I did not take off the dol-
lar, the mission would have to pay it.
I agreed."

7. A second conversation with Father
Maxime, Viera's testimony: "Father
Maxime told me he was going to Ho-
nolulu to see the Bishop off for Rome,
and the matter of your lease will be all
settled on then, and I will bring the
lease with me for you. I told him I
wished he would do so. I asked him
how he could make a lease down there
when I was not present. He said, 'I
don't mean that, the lease will be made
here.' 'It is a simple understanding,
the matter will be talked over with
the Bishop.' The lease is the same as
the other except in price and length of
time, which is twelve or fifteen years."

From this it appears that there are
seven promises, oral and written, made
at different times during a long period
of years and varying in their terms:

First—Father Pouzot, May 30, 1887,
promises at the expiration of original
lease to lease the same for twelve years
more if he (Viera) wishes to do it at
the rental of what the lands will be
worth at the time, and provided the
head of the Catholic Mission approves
of it.

Second—In 1888, Bishop of Oahu orally
promises that Viera will have the
preference of the lease at the expiration
of the lease, to pay rent what it was
worth at the time of expiration of lease.

Third—In 1891, Bishop of Oahu orally
promises a renewal of lease and thinks
Viera ought to pay \$25. Thinks he can
afford it.

Fourth—April 25, 1893, Bishop of
Panapolis promises orally a renewal of
lease for twelve or fifteen years, not to
pay to exceed twice what Viera was
paying. (This according to Viera's
testimony.) But the Bishop says in
his testimony that he refused a re-
newal, but told Viera that he could
have it as well as anybody else, pro-
vided he would offer the same price as
other people offer.

Fifth—December 15, 1894, letter of
Bishop of Panapolis, wherein he states
that he refused a prolongation of lease
and that Viera asked how much he
would charge for a new lease. And he
told Viera that it was impossible to
fix any. And that Viera would have
the privilege to take it at same price
others would offer for it.

Sixth—Father Maxime in his first
conversation again makes a change in
the alleged contract whereby certain
people were not to be disturbed by Vi-
erra in their subtenancy and were to
pay less rent.

Seventh—Father Maxime's second
conversation with Viera: "The lease
is to be the same as the other except
in price and length of time, which is
twelve or fifteen years."

It is a well settled rule that courts of
equity will not specifically enforce a
contract that is not certain in its terms
or capable of being made certain.

Parker v. Cartwright, 7 Haw. 596.

From the different promises or state-
ments it will be easily seen that taking
the evidence most favorable for the
plaintiff and considering both the oral
and written promises, there are at least
two essential elements or terms of the
alleged contract which are not certain
or definite.

First—The term, which appears to be
a mere renewal of the lease, that is, for
its term of five years; a new lease or a
renewal for twelve years; and a new
lease or renewal for twelve or fifteen
years.

Second—The rent. "As in the original
lease;" "not to exceed twice the rental
then paid;" "at the rental of what the
lands will be worth at the time;" "to
pay what it was worth at the time of ex-
piration of lease;" "to pay \$25 per
month;" "the same price as other peo-
ple offer;" "that no price was to be fixed
until expiration of lease."

What can the Court select as the pro-
visions of the contract to be enforced?
If we select any of the provisions above
set forth, we cannot say that that was
the one agreed on as part of the alleged
contract. A court of equity cannot
make a contract, nor can it in a bill for
specific performance alter it and then
enforce it.

The plaintiff has not proven any con-
tract mutually agreed on and definite
and certain in its terms. If contracts
are not so certain in themselves as to
enable the Court to arrive at the clear
result of what is meant by all the terms
contained in them, they will not be spe-
cifically enforced. It would be inequitable
to carry a contract into effect where
the Court are left in doubt as to the in-
tention of the parties; for in such case
the Court might decree what the parties
never intended or contemplated.

Boston & Maine R. R. v. Babcock, 3
Cush. 223.

Grace v. Denison, 114 Mass. 14.
Parker v. Cartwright, 7 Haw. 596.
Conder v. Conder, 43 N. J. Eq. 406.
Hopkins v. Gilman, 23 Wis. 476.
McKibbin v. Brown, 14 N. J. Eq. 13.
Lynes v. Hayden, Admr., 119 Mass.
482.

It is claimed that the plaintiff has
made improvements on the property in
part performance of the oral contract,
and that on that ground specific per-
formance should be decreed. It is true
that part performance will under some
circumstances take an oral contract out
of the statute of frauds. But for this
purpose there must be clear proof of the
contract itself and that the acts of part
performance were made in reliance upon
and in pursuance of the contract.

Eyre v. Eyre, 19 N. J. Eq. 192.

This has not been done in this case.

There were many other questions ar-
gued by counsel at the hearing, relating
to want of consideration for the alleged
promises, agency of the members of the
Roman Catholic Mission at Hilo, notice
to Wery, the co-defendant, of the al-
leged contract before he took the lease he
now holds of the premises in question,
admissibility of evidence, variance be-
tween the allegations of the bill and the
proofs, and other minor points,
all of which we do not deem it neces-
sary to discuss.

The appeal is dismissed and the case
is remanded to the Circuit Court.
Fourth Circuit, for such further pro-
ceedings as may be necessary.

G. F. Little for plaintiff. P. Neu-
mann and F. M. Wakefield for defend-
ants.

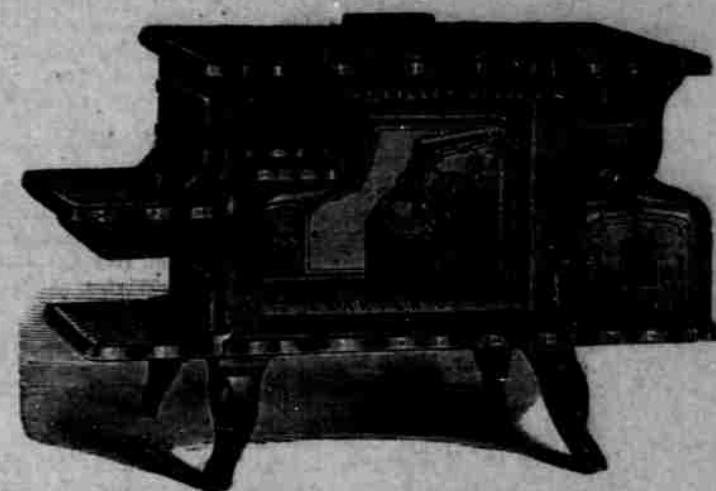
Honolulu, May 26, 1896.

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Purifying and Beautifying
Soap in the World.
The Purest, Sweetest, and
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Bath and Nursery.
For Pimples, Blackheads
Red, Rough, Oily Skin
and Baby Blemishes,
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Shapeless Nails and
Painful Finger Ends,
For Irritations of the Scalp
with Dry, Thin, and Falling
Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign
and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. W. NAWBURY & SONS, 11, King
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Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes,
Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel
Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and
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WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

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DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. TOWELL, Asst. Physician. DR. L. CLARK, Dentist Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS
DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THIS Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care
and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfort-
able, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 100 patients, and they are pleasantly
situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent,
with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of
admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other
particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES:

DR. A. C. HARRIS, San Francisco. DR. E. H. FLETCHER, San Francisco.
DR. W. E. HART, F. O. Dept. 1st, Army Hospital. DR. E. H. FLETCHER, San Francisco.
DR. A. C. HARRIS, San Francisco. DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Francisco.
DR. C. A. TOWELL, Asst. Physician, 1st Regt. 1st Cav. Artillery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, June 12.
 Steamer James Makee, Peterson, from Kaula ports.
 Haw. bk Mauna Ala, Smith, from Newcastle.
 U. S. S. Adams, Watson, from Lahaina.
 P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from China and Japan.

Saturday, June 13.
 Steamer Mokolii, Hilo, from Lahaina, Mokolii and Lualaba.
 Steamer Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kaula ports.
 Steamer Mikahala, Haglund, from Kaula ports.
 Steamer Waialeale, Gregory, from Kona and Kaula.
 Steamer Kama, Calway, from Oahu ports.
 Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, from San Francisco.
 O. R. & S. N. Altmore, Watson, from Pohnia and Astoria.
 Steamer Kinai, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, June 12.
 Steamer W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.
 Steamer James Makee, Peterson, for Kaula ports.
 Steamer Kama, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
 P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for San Francisco.

Saturday, June 13.
 Steamer Likelike, Weir, for Hawaii ports, at 12 m.
 Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, for New York.

Monday, June 15.
 O. R. & S. N. Altmore, Watson, for the Orient.
 Steamer Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
 Steamer Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kaula ports.
 Steamer Mokolii, Hilo, for Mokolii and Lualaba.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kaula, per steamer James Makee, June 11—E. R. Hendry, W. T. Schmidt, Thomas Cummins, Wm. Easie, and 4 deck passengers.
 From San Francisco, per bkine S. N. Castle, June 11—John Riley.
 From San Francisco, per bk S. C. Allen, June 11—Hugo A. Fisher, Hugo M. Fisher, A. W. van Volkenburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman.
 From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, June 12—R. Emmott Large, and 17 through passengers.
 From Maui and Mokolii, per steamer Mokolii, June 12—Mr. Berry, and 5 on deck.
 From Kaula, per steamer Ke Au Hou, June 12—H. P. Baldwin, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Banning, Mrs. Osley, Miss Von Holt, and 23 on deck.
 From Kaula, per steamer Mikahala, June 12—Prof. H. Schumacher, M. Schlemmer, wife and children, Miss Bompke, Dr. J. Friedlander, H. Salzman, and 11 on deck.
 From Maui and Hawaii, per steamer Kinai, June 12—Volcano, C. H. Brown, Miss L. Hume, Miss C. Small, Ed. C. Hume, Miss M. Kennedy, Edgar Durum, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mrs. J. T. Lewis, L. Turner, Mrs. S. Pulea, L. Winkelman, A. Dempster, R. A. Lyman, Jr., W. W. Goadale, G. K. Wilder, J. Renton, J. M. Monsarrat, Miss C. Woods, Miss J. H. Woods, Miss Lucy Woods, Miss M. O. Paulding, Miss G. Garnett, W. H. Cornwell, Chang Kim, Koki, and 106 on deck.
 From Maui, per steamer Claudine, June 14—L. A. Thurston, Don. Bertram, C. A. Doyle, J. K. Joseph, H. Viera, T. Jackson, J. Leedingham, J. Nell, F. Glenn, Ah. Mi. Loo Joe, J. K. Hanuna, G. W. Smith, D. Mack, and 54 on deck.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro—Bruce Waring and wife, W. C. Durr, K. J. Immanuel, F. M. Swany.
 For Maui and Hawaii, per steamer W. G. Hall, June 12—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hall, George Ross, J. Leary, Hon. Leicester Holmes, wife and valet, Mr. O'Neil, W. K. Walama and wife, and Mrs. Creswell, H. J. Ahu, L. McCandless, G. W. Waiata, J. Leedingham, Mrs. Ledecke, H. Hama, J. F. Brown, J. Pettis, F. Silva, A. Geo. Rodick, Miss Esther Kaneane, E. Laroux, Lan Tong, Kaneane, W. F. Wilson, Mrs. Davota, C. D. Chase, W. Y. Horner, A. V. Peters, L. Chong, C. P. Horner and 57 on deck.

IMPORTS.

From China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, June 5—233 tons Japanese and Chinese general merchandise.
 From Newcastle, per Haw. bk Mauna Ala, June 12—1055 tons coal and 1 case plants consigned to Wilder & Co.
 From Port Blakeley, per schr Spokane, June 5—588,634 ft rough lumber, 27,438 ft dressed lumber and 200,000 shingles, consigned to Wilder & Co.

BORN.

FAYE—At Mana, Kaula, June 12, 1896, to the wife of H. P. Faye, a son.
 GOODMAN—In Honolulu, June 10, 1896, to the wife of Frank Goodman, a daughter.

DIED.

GOODMAN—In Honolulu, June 10, 1896, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodman.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
 It is warranted to cure all discharges from the urinary organs, whether sex (syphilis) or gonorrhea, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes of 60, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The LITTLE & WILSON & CO. LONDON, ENGLAND.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Peru is hourly expected from San Francisco.

Gardner Wilder, the next Mayor of Hilo, has had his hands full of business since his arrival on the Kinai last Saturday.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, leaves on the Kinai for a six weeks' tour of Hawaii. He will leave the steamer at Kaula and walk around the island.

The program of events in the Fourth of July races, given under the auspices of the Maui Racing Association, has been made out. There will be ten events and entries will close June 25th.

Before leaving Honolulu for the coast Bruce Waring made the statement that he had disposed of his forty-acre tract of land near Hilo to Ed Towse of the Star and Charles Deskey. It is to be divided into house lots.

W. G. Irwin, for Kapiolani Park Association, is having a number of seats made to accommodate the persons attending the band concerts at the park on Sunday. It is not expected that all the benches will be finished in time for tomorrow, but by next Sunday they will all be completed. A subscription list is being circulated to provide funds for a band stand to be erected at Maalei Island.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinai,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday, June 12
 *Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makena, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 10
 Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
 Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
 No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
 Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
 C. L. WRIGHT, President.
 S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
 Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
 Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I, Chop Tin (Ch.) of Kaula, District of Kaula, Island of Hawaii, hold as agent, treasurer and manager, collect and pay out, sign all documents and chattels, leases and upon all things and property of the firm name of See Shing Wai Co.

I make a protest against such sale published in the Hawaiian newspaper Kaula, dated May 15, A. D. 1896. Between Chop Choy, Ham Yook, Asee and Ham Mau of Waiala, Island of Kaula, Hawaiian Islands, under the firm name of See Shing Wai Co., to Quong Wah On & Co., of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, mortgage, intends to foreclose the mortgage for non-payment of principal and interest.

I furthermore say that I hold, since November 12, A. D. 1891, until today, as advisers and representatives of the See Shing Wai Co.

And the See Shing Wai Co. today is indebted to me. Last December, 1895, was \$12,254.32, with \$2,500 expense. The whole sum comes up \$14,754.32.

And I also say that Chang Kim and Quong Wah On & Co. have no right whatever to make a sale and notice, without bringing things before the court.

CHOP TIN,

Agent and Manager See Shing Wai Co.
 Kaula, Hawaiian, Kaula, May 23, 1896. 1764-1m

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.



HOLLISTER & COMPANY,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their firm, "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfeiffer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

of

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Serges, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
 Silesias, Seers Lining, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Cambrays, Etc.

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Eggs and Carrots, Biscuits, Lanes and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
 American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Tarpaulins, Filter-press Cloth, Rocking-lates Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAWAII.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector of Taxes, vs. MRS. J. O. DOMINIS, Assessed.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his deputy, or any policeman in the district of Hanalei, Island of Kaula, greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Mrs. J. O. Dominis, to appear before me, at my office, in Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto W. E. H. Deverill, Deputy Assessor of Taxes in and for the Fourth Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Mrs. J. O. Dominis is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of Hanalei, Island of Kaula, for the year 1895, and defendant through her counsel requested her thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, together with ten per cent. in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Not to be held to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against her ex parte by default. Given under my hand this 2d day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued the said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanalei.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAWAII.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown, Assumptis.

SUMMONS.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any policeman in the district of Hanalei, Island of Kaula, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Doe, whose real name is to the plaintiff unknown, if he can be found in this district, to appear before me, at my office in Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto W. E. H. Deverill, Deputy Assessor of Taxes in and for the Fourth Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant is the owner of the following described real estate, and all and every part and parcel of the improvements on said land, to wit:

One house lot situated between residence of the minister at Hanalei and the Wana premises, together with one old house number of lot unknown. Lot known as the Awaia's, now deceased. And that said defendant is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of one dollar, for taxes assessed against the said property of said defendant, on the books of the assessor of taxes for the district of Hanalei, Island of Kaula, for the year 1895, and defendant, through her counsel requested, has failed and neglected, and doth still neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for the sum of one dollar, together with ten per cent. in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Not to be held to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him ex parte by default. Given under my hand this 3d day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued the said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanalei.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Guardianship of MONG WA and LEE CHIN, Minors.

On reading and filing the petition of S. Ah Mi, the guardian of Mong Wa and Lee Chin, minors, praying for an order to mortgage property belonging to his said wards, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such property should be mortgaged:

It is hereby ordered that Friday, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, the Court House at Honolulu be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated, Honolulu, June 2d, 1896.

By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

WILHELMINA VOGEL vs. HANS BRODER ANTON VOGEL.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Hans Broder Anton Vogel, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of Wilhelmina Vogel, plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 13th day of May, 1896.

(Sign) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

P. D. KELLETT, Jr., Clerk.

Honolulu, June 1st, 1896. 1764-6m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

LOUISA MARION TODD vs. ALFRED ADRIAN TODD; separation.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Alfred Adrian Todd, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim

of Louisa Marion Todd, plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 11th day of February, 1896.

(Sign) HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Honolulu, June 1st, 1896. 1764-6m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—LILLI KEAWEAMAHI vs. DAVID KEAWEAMAHI. Libel for Divorce.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:

You are commanded to summon David Keaweama, residing in Yokohama, Japan, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lilli Keaweama, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 13th day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August Term of this Court.

HENRY SMITH,

Clerk Judiciary Department.

Honolulu, May 13, 1896. 1769-6w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quietening of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George H. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hommer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and John N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. aine Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; Davis, husband of Frances Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Newman, husband of Lydia Newton, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; William A. M. Douglas, husband of Anna M. Douglas, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 14th day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August Term of this Court.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued against Mrs. J. O. Dominis, under judgment given July 19, 1895, in favor of J. K. Farley, Assessor of Taxes, etc., Fourth Division, H. I., for the sum of \$123, with 10 per cent added, for delinquent taxes, I will sell at public auction, at the office of W. E. H. Deverill, Deputy Assessor and Collector of Taxes, Hanalei, Kaula, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1896, at noon, one-half of the life interest of the said Mrs. J. O. Dominis in and to the Ahupua'a of Luamahi, unless said amount, together with all charges and expenses, are to me previously paid.